#### SCHOOL BOOKS. R & BREWSTER, 47 Wash.

### of Prayer; mg Christians in learning the evotion, with an introduction, y CROCKER & BREWSTER,

nan, of Nov. 17.
house keepers to the rised by Messra. Prou-aving used one in our most cheerfully bear es, and would recom-

and for their packets and a

#### PROOF SAFES. ORNE, 123 Milk street, FIRE PROOF SAFES, for

#### LDSMITH, ON THE RIGHT PROM

Morocco Work Neatly Repair Notice. 12 Oct. 20. WANTED.

tous habits would be preferred, and who can furnish a capital of a commence hasiness feat and opportunity now offers ittion call at this Office.

Jan. 12.

### FURNACES,

In Buildings.

No. 27 Milk street, having stric (consisting of a variety of , will attend personally in fit-provided manner, in any particular to the fit of the provided manner and the provided manner and the control of the provided manner and the control of the provided manner and the control of the provided manner and the provided manner

ig their hones or other build-invited to call and examine fence can be given for the in-sed during the lost winter, ind, and for sale as above, the TES to be found in the city; we and elegant patterns, of Cooking and other a TOVES.

### NCE WINES.

mont, Corner of Bromfield St. her of kinds of Temperance

# with a pure article. Commit-Churches have purchased two perfects satisfaction. Insortment of GROCERIES choice selection of TEAS. Oct. 27. D COALS.

of Nova Sentia WOOD,

### ION STORE.

No. 3 Atkinson street, (next ICH, grateful for past havers, dis and patrons, that he had of many very respectable case former profession, the PRO-les various hanches, and en LEARNED. The husiness the subscribers, under the who fatter the meeting the profession that the profession the profession that the p

ge Hall.
seventeen hanging Lamps,
from (as they belong to \$
for them) on application
fourier Office, No. 4 Congress
EN, 32 Union Street.
I. Nov. 17

# Boston Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES ..... PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

care of a pious pastor, and the congregation is said to be increasing. The want of a chapel

where American seamen might hear the gos-pel preached, has long been felt, and a chap-lain had been sent out two or three years be-fore I was there, to make the experiment, with

such scanty funds as could be collected for the

partook of the sadness and discouragement of the few who came there to worship. There were perhaps fifty persons, male and female, present, and among them a dozen sailors. I was sorry to learn, that although there are often from fee to five hundred. American sea-

Havre, the bank appears to be chiefly clay; but as you ascend the river, the lime stone is gradually developed, till it becomes perfectly distinct, and in many places presents a perpen-

dicular wall, rising to a great height. Now it

than once or twice. The strata of this range are horizontal. I recollect but one place where they dip at all. So exact is the resem-

ance. This great rampart is in some places 150 feet high, and behind it the ground, or rather the rock, with just soil enough spread

over it to nourish pasturage and under-brush

rises rapidly to a much greater height. So serpentine is the river, and so changing and variegated is the scenery, that your attention is kept awake every moment. The bare per-

of our gardens—the smooth meadow, the busy town—the straw thatched and fortuitous ham-

town—the straw that the anti-forthous named to the ancient let, hidden among the willows—the nacient castle—the vast ranges of cultivated fields, resembling the beds of a boundless garden—these

and such as these are the objects upon which my eye was continually feasted, from nine in the morning till half past 7 o'clock in the eve-

ning, when we arrived at Rouen. Yours, &c.

PERILS OF THE SEA .- Mr. Greenleaf, Editor

of The Sailor's Magazine, has kept a register of marine disasters which have come to his knowledge within the past year, and the result is ap-palling. The whole number counting only

those which resulted in a total loss of the vessel was no less than FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY

Most of the vessels included in this melancholy list, were American. Forty-three of them were lost towards the close of 1836; but the in-

telligence of their fate was not received here un-

til 1837. Thirty-eight were lost in the month of January, fifty-four in February, twenty-four in

234 12 15

Total, 490

Ships and barks,

Sloops, Steamboats,

pendicular rocks-the steep and verdant side—the sudden slope—the deep ravine—the orchard, the forests, the ornamental shade trees, standing in long rows like the shorn box

converted to God."

#### Travels.

No. 5.....Vol. XXIII.

From the New York Observer. DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .- No. 82. FRANCE. - Havre.

I had been warned to prepare for in the English Channel; but I do not remember ever to have enjoyed a finer sail of eleven hours, than in crossing over from Ports-mouth to Havre. It was about the middle of June, and the same delightful weather contin-June, and the same delightful weather continued, which had contributed so much to the pleasure of my recent visit to the Isle of Wight. We left Portsmouth in the Southampton steampacket, at ten o'clock in the morning, and landed just opposite to the custom house in Havre, at nine in the evening. Where the hillows which commonly roll in from the Bay of Biscay slept that day, I do not know; but from morning to night, they did not give us the least disturbance.

Havre is a strongly fortified town, very com-Havre is a strongly fortified town, very compactly built, and contains from eighteen to heerly thousand inhabitants. Although many of the buildings, particularly upon the quey, are lofty, none of them display much architectural taste, or magnificence. The churches, tural taste, or magnificence. The churches, (Catholic of course.) are not only very old, but rather neglected. The streets are narrow, badly paved, without side-walks and excessively dirty. There are no gardens, or shady badly paved, without side-walks and excessively dirty. There are no gardens, or shady promeoades, in the city. The only open square that I recollect, is the market, which appeared to be well supplied with provisions, especially with fish and vegetables. Nothing can be more amusing to a stranger, who com-mences his continental tour at Havre, than to spend half an hour before breakfast in this market, observing the costume, studying the phy-siognomy and listening to the inimitable vi-vacity of town and country, thus casually thrown together—at the same time that he keeps his eye upon the helter-skelter cavalcades of market-women, as they come and de-part, mounted, without hats or bonnets, upon their high wooden saddles, with as many bas-kets slung across their half-starved Rosenan-

tes, as convenience and pacing will allow.

"Havre is situated at the mouth of the Seine, on a marshy soil, intersected with creeks and ditches." The largest of these creeks have been excavated, so as to admit ackets and merchantmen of the largest class to the heart of the town. They enter at high tide, and there being no locks to retain the water, they are left nearly bare when the tide out. There is no outer harbor for the safe chorage of ships in rough weather; but there ample room in the basin for the shelter of a prosperous commerce. A brisk and increasing trade is carried on between this place and the United States. Our stripes and stars were fly-ing at many a mast head when I was there: and there was nothing in port to compare with the New York packets, either in naval archi-tecture, or in the accommodations which they

side of the town, nearly to the foot of a commanding curvilinear eminence, which sweeps round from north east to south west and termimanding curvilinear eminence, which sweeps round from north east to south west and terminates in a high bluff at the water's edge. This creating was in every respect a delightful day. Some of our fellow passengers, or hill, rises in some places at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees; and the whole slope is adorned with beautiful mansions and gardens, rising one above another, and affording the most delightful summer residences for men country. Even with this advantage, while I was looking at some fine chateau, or rocky dens, rising one above another, and affording the most delightful summer residences for men of business, some of the most prosperous of whom are Americans. You could hardly desire a finer prospect than you have in a clear day, from the noble avenue that stretches along on the summit of this hill. The country around is picturesque, though by no means so tastefully laid out or highly cultivated as an English landscape. Below is the town, with its antique buildings, and shipping, and moats, and walls, and citadel, lying like a map at your feet. Beyond is the mouth of the Seine, spreading itself out into a wide bny; and far in the distance is the opposite coast of Normandy, fuding away, as it recedes and passes along down the English Channel. On the west the deep blue sea, dotted and whitened with a busy spreading itself out into a wide bay; and far in the distance is the opposite coast of Norman-dy, fading away, as it recedes and passes along down the English Channel. On the west the deep blue sea, dotted and whitened with a busy commerce, meets the horizon, and sparkles amid the glories of the declining sun. It was on Saturday afternoon that I walked out alone, and spent an hour or two in sauntering along the finely shaded avenue of the cote, to which I have just alluded. And here I cannot refrain from mentioning a little incident which, in the denouement, added very much to the pleasure to the left and from the left to the right, more of the ramble.

Extending my walk towards the point from Extending my walk towards the point from which you get the most extensive view of the ocean, I overtook a well dressed lady and gentleman, who, with two beautiful little girls, were walking out to enjoy the bright skies and refreshing breezes of the afternoon. As I of man had nothing to do in their erection. As I was all them I overhead the gentlement with the most of man had nothing to do in their erection. As I of man had nothing to do in their erection. passed them, I overheard the gentleman speak of one of the children in my own vernacular tongue. Of course I took it to be an English family, and what I had so often heard my friends in English and what I had so often heard my friends in English as that the gentleman speak. family; and what I had so often heard my friends in England say, that they could distinsh an American any where, merely by his gais and American any where, merely by his gait and general appearance, occurred to me at once. 'They will very probably say,' thought I, 'this is an American, and if so, I may perhaps pose them a little.' I according-ly lingered till they came up, and after a re-mark or two upon the beauty of the prospect, took occasion incidentally to remark, that I had just arrived in the steam packet from Ports-mouth, and then passed on. As they seemed oth, and then passed on. As they seemed be entirely at leisure, as well as myself, we oon met again, and fell into a pretty free con-ersation on a variety of topics, in which, tom some casual remark, I found that the gentleman was himself a brother American. The moment I claimed affinity, the lady smiled and said to her busband, "Didn't I tell you so?" The gentleman then related what had passed between them. "When we first met we both observed, That is an American; but when you remarked that you came in the pack. we both observed, that is an whom you remarked that you came in the packet from Portsmouth, we hardly knew what to think. You really puzzled us." This introet from Portsmonth, we hardly knew what to think. You really puzzled us." This intro-duction, so unexpected on both sides, led to a great deal of pleasant chat, and a cordial invi-tation to tea, which I cheerfully accepted. Mr. Winslow, for that is the gentleman's name, is a native of New Bedford. He settled in Havra about transfer or accepted.

name, is a native of New Berford. He settled in Havre about twenty years ago, and commenced the whaling business, in which he has been very successful. I found him a decided friend of temperance, and he had then two ships is the Pacific, which took out no ardent spirits except in the medicine chest. This led me to inquire about the habits of the French people. "The lower classes here," said he, "are very intemperate, and their drink is brandy. In the wine districts they use but little ardent spirits, but in the cities they drink it to great excess." Mr. W.'s residence is a delightful chateau, just below the brow of the lightful chateau, just below the brow of the hill, in the midst of a terraced garden and ser-pentine walks, which display good taste and careful area.

The Sabbath in Havre.

The Sabbath in Havre.

This was the first Sabbath I had ever spent in a Catholic country; and I had not conceived how painful it would be. When I rose in the morning and looked out of my window upon the broad quay, every kind of business was going on, just as it had been the day before

Nobody seemed to suspect that there was any | ty-five lives are reported as being lost. This difference between the seventh and the first day of the week. And was it really the Lord's day, or had I lost my reckoning? I could hardly persuade myself, from morning till night, that it was the Sabbath. The Catholic probably is but a part of the whole, for in many instances the crew are spoken of as missing, and in other cases nothing is said, where, perhaps, there was a total loss. Surely what is done for sailors should be done quickly.—N. Y. Jour. night, that it was the Subbath. The Catholic churches, to be sure, were open to amuse and delude the people with their idolatrous mumery, and a considerable number of females might be seen in the chancels, and kneeling before the images; but very few men, from what I could learn, ever trouble themselves about the mass or the preaching, except on extraordinary occasions. There is a small French Protestant church in Havre, under the care of a pious pastor, and the congregation is

#### Religious.

CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES. Extracts from the " Narrative of Revivals of Religion in Vale College, from its commencement to the present time." The Narrative is prepared by Prosor Goodrich, and published in the February num-

ber of the American Quarterly Register. The frequent dispensations of divine grace to the colleges of our country, afford matter or fervent thanksgiving and praise to every en-lightened Christian. Here are assembled those lightened Christian. Here are assembled those who are soon to occupy, for good or for evil, the highest stations of influence and authority in our land. With the natural ardor and inexperience of youth, they are beset with temptations on every side. The love of study may seduce them into unholy ambition, and the love of pleasure into criminal indulgence; their principles may be sacrificed to a sense of shame, and the warm affections with which they left the family circle, may be deadened by such scanty funds as could be collected for the purpose. Preaching on the Sabbath was commenced in a small upper room; the ships were visited as they came into port, and the masters and crews were invited to attend, but with no very encouraging success. I left the hotel in season for the morning service, and with some difficulty found the place. The Bethel flag was there, not waving high above the chapel, as I had expected to find it, but hung out so as just to clear your head, as if its drooping folds partook of the sadness and discouragement of the few who came there to worship. There they left the family circle, may be deadened by familiarity with scenes of vice. Every year is marked with the shipwreck of parental hopes in our literary institutions; every year exhibits nnew the unspeakable importance of a peculiar divine influence on the minds of students, to secure to them the attainment of those high ends for which they are placed in a seat of luarn-

often from two to five hundred American seamen in Havre, very few of them ever find their way to the chapel. I attended again in the afternoon, and addressed about the same number, at the request of Mr. Ely, the chaplain, who I believe has since gone to Marseilles to engage in the same benevolent work. Never before did I realize how disheartening it must be, for one who loves the souls of his countrymen and does all he can to win them to Christ, in a foreign land, to "labor in vain and spend his strength for nought." And yet there are some pious sailors, who are hungry for the bread of life; and it is a matter of devout thanksgiving, that many of these hardy sons of the ocean With a view to awaken increased interest and more fervent prayer on this subject, the Secretary of the American Education Society, addressed a circular to the colleges, in the month of February, 1836, requesting an ac-count of the revivals they had experienced since the year 1820. A brief statement, drawn up by the writer of this narrative at the request of president Day, was accordingly forwarded from Yale College; and was afterwards pub-lished in the appendix to the last report of the that many of these hardy sons of the ocean have already, in our own and in foreign ports, been allured by the Bethel flag, to hear the gospel and live. Let us not "despise the day of small things," but believe the promise, that "the abundance of the sea shall ere long be converted to God." onverted to God."

On Monday morning I took the boat for Rouen, which lies on the north bank of the Seine at the head of steam navigation, about 70 miles from its mouth. Before we left the wharf, I was introduced to Capt. Pell, master

of one of the New York packets, who was going to Paris, and from whom I received many civilities, both on our way to that city and after we arrived there. Some of your readers, I suppose, will smile to hear me always talking about fine weather; but why should I not speak of it and be thankful for it, when I so rarely experienced any other during the whole summer? This certainly was in every respect a delicated days.

amidst much opposition and many reproaches.†
This was the well known revival which commenced in 1740. Though marked by peculiarities which no one can now approve, and fol-lowed, in some instances, by separations, whose disastrous consequences were felt for half a century, it was undoubtedly, on the whole, one of the most signal dispensations of divine mercy, with which the church has been favored since the days of the apostles. White-field and Tennant were the honored instruments of giving a powerful impulse to the work in its early stages. Among the Connecticut clergy, Wheeloek and Pomerov, who gradua-ted a little before the revival of 1735, and Bel-aged 82. aged 82.

David Youngs was settled in the ministry at Brookhaven, L. I. in 1745, and died in 1752.

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From the Hartford Watchman.

TRIAL OF FAITH.

Faith is a precious gem; among the Christian graces it holds a chief place, but like gold, it needs the trial of the furnace. In its untried state, it is mixed with much alloy, and it is often found connected with dross. It does not shine in its solidity and purity till thas passed the order. Hence, the reason is solidity and purity till thas passed the order. was induced to remain over the Sabbath, and South, and the publication of the journal which he kept on this tour, that the opposition to him commenced, which, at a subsequent pe-riod, was so bitter and unrelenting. The in-terest in spiritual religion which he excited at

til 1837. Thirty-eight were lost in the month of January, fifty-four in February, twenty-four in March, thirty in April, nineteen in May, fifter in June, forty-two in July, fifty in August, thirty-two in September, forty-three in October, forty-three in November, and six in December. The precise time when the remaining vessels were lost could not be satisfactorily ascertained. In the above named versels, (says the Sailor's Marchine and nine

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1838.

Boston, in his way to the southward. He was a remarkably plain and rousing preacher, and a remarkable awakening had been produced by his preaching, and many hopeful conversions had taken place under his preaching, where he had itinerated. On his coming to New Ha-ven, the people appeared to be almost univer-sally roused, and flocked to hear him. He stayed about a week at New Haven, and preached seventeen sermons, most of them in preached seventeen sermons, most of them in the meetinghouse, two or three in the college hall. His preaching appeared to be attended with a remarkable and mighty power. Thou-sands, I believe, were awakened; and many cried out with distress and horror of mind, un-der a conviction of God's anger, and their con-stant exposedness to fall into endless destruc-tion. Many professors of religion received con-viction, that they were not real Christians, and viction, that they were not real Christians, and never were be an again; which numbers public-ly professed, and put up notes, without men-tioning their names, but their number, desiring prayers for themselves as unconverted, and under this conviction. The members of col-lege appeared to be universally awakened. A small number thought themselves Christians before they came to college, and I believe were small number thought themselves Christians before they came to college, and I believe were so. Several of these appeared with an extra-ordinary zeal and concern for the members of college; and without paying regard to the distinction of higher and lower classes, visited every room in college, and discoursed freely and with great plainness with each one; espe-cially such whom they considered to be in an unconverted state, and who acknowledged themselves to be so, setting before them their danger, exhorting them to repent, &c. The consciences of all seemed to be so far awakened, as to lead them to hang their heads, and to pay at least a silent regard to their reprovers. Every one in the college appeared to be under a degree of awakening and conviction. The persons above mentioned who thus distinguished themselves in zeal, were two of my classmates.

American Education Society. Subsequence of the Society to feel, that a fuller account of revivals in our colleges, than he at first contemplated, ought to be laid before the public. He has account with respect to Yale College;—to carry back the narrative to our early revivals, and embody what has already been given to the public, in a more extended and minute statement of the various extended and minute statement of the statement o The first revival of religion in Yale College, of which we have any record, was in the year 1741. The form of New Haven was visited with a remarkable outpouring of the Holy Spirit about five years before, during the great revival of 1735. As the students worshipped on the Sabbath with the inhabitants of the town, it is highly probable that they shared in the work to some extent; but of this I have no decisive evidence. It appears certain, however, that a spirit of revivals was cherished, at this time, among the more serious part of the institution; since we find a number of those who were then members of college, very actively engaged at a subsequent period, in promoting a similar work of grace on a still broader scale, antidst much opposition and many reproaches. distinguished throughout life, as friends of reli-

gious institutions and vital piety.

[To be Continued.]

Samuel Buell, afterwards Dr. Buell, of East ‡ Samuel Buell, afterwards Dr. Buell, of East Hampton, L. I. was at this time a man of mature mind, being nearly twenty-six years old, and of great force of character. It is a striking proof of the estimation in which he was held, while a member of college, that he was licensed to preach within a month after he took his first degree in Sept. 1741. In the month of February following he visited Northampton duting the absence of President Edwards on a preaching tour, and his labors were almost immediately followed by a powerful revival. He died at East Hampton in 1798, aged 82.

through New England, having landed at Newport, R. I. on the 14th of Sept. 1740. After
visiting Boston and Northampton, and preaching in the intermediate towns, he arrived at
New Haven on the 23d of October. The legislature of the colony being then in session, he
was induced to remain over the Sabbath, and
is the cesult! How delightful to see faith enhim." At this time, he appears to have met with very general approbation in New England; nor was it until after his return to the perverted principle and licentious practice of a corrupt age. And let us not imagine that corrupt age. And let us not imagine that Enoch and Noah found it an easy matter to do trues to outer and unrelenting. The interest in spiritual religion which he excited at New Haven, was lively and extensive; and it continued to increase during the whole of the following winter. "A number of minimum of the connections, like other men and connections, like other men and connections. continued to increase during the whole of the following winter. "A number of ministers in New England," says an eye-witness, "were aroused, and preached oftener than they had done, and appeared more zealous than before; and several came to New Haven, and preached in a manner so different from what had been usual, that people in general appeared to be in some measure awakened, and more thoughtful on religious subjects, than they had been before." Dr. Samuel Hopkins, author of the System of Divinity, from whom the above words are quoted, was at this time a member of college; and has given us in the narrative of his own conversion, as contained in his methods."

It is intended to sive fell and complete historics of the standard that they were always driving at one thing, and perhaps throw out a hint that they might be ultra in their views, and thus their faith must pass the ordeal. But the excellency of it was that it endured the trial. It was not the temporary faith of the time-server, but "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

How excellent was the example of Abra-

How excellent was the example of Abra-\* It is intended to give full and complete histories of ham.—He believed God. But think not that

moirs, the fullest account I have ever seen of this revival. I shall extract from it the more largely, because the book is now out of print, and is rarely to be met with. "In March, 1741, Mr. Gilbert Tenuent, who had been itinerating in New England, in Boston and other places in the winter, came to New Haven from Boston, in his way to the southward. He was a remarkably plain and rousing preacher, and a remarkable awakening had been produced by his preaching, and want hought of the Red Sea, so as to save the leeks and flesh pots. And as to the avowed unbelievers, we know And as to the avowed unbelievers, we know what they to a man would have said, viz. it is all delusion, and Moses is a fool. But faith was under this trial, faith endured it, and faith

shone the brighter for the furnace.

How delightful the example of the three young men in Babylon! Their faith was of the right stamp, because when tried, it endur-ed the furnace But did that trial cost them nothing? Was it nothing to incur the dis-pleasure of the mightiest prince of the world-nothing to hazard the loss of their honors, their emoluments, and their lives-nothing to stand alone in the face of popular feeling, and in op-position to prevailing custom—nothing to enter the burning fiery furnace, heated seven-fold? Let the time-server, the temporiser, the manager place himself in that position, and tell us whether it is all nothing. Let the pliant, ac-commodating believer, who shapes his creed and his practice to the times, and the circumstances, look into that fiery furnace and tell us what he would have done. What more amus-ing than to witness his shifts and turns to avoid the furnace, or than to hear his prudent maxims, his nice distinctions, his capillary definitions about one's duty to one's self, and one's good name, all tending to show that, "the better part of valor is discretion." But the three children of Babylon were not temporisers nor managers; they were believers, and there fore were not afraid of the furnace. The had a conscious integrity and sincerity which did not decline the trial.

The trial of faith, then, is the occasion when character is tested and proved, and when, by enduring it receives the stamp of pure gold. It is easy to take hold with zeal and energy when we go with the current. Dross and tin sparkle and glitter in a common sunshine. A man who first satisfies himself that a thing will Buell and Youngs. The other was David go, and who stands aloof till he sees the indi-It would be equally instructive and delightful to trace the operations of renewing grace in the hearts of the other eminent ment, both of the clergy and the laity, who were the members of college. But we are not permitted to do this. We do not even know how many were supposed at the time, to have speciment. can leave the lap of includence for a wilderness of afflictions with Moses—or who can walk with a firm step up to the mouth of the fiery furnace with the three children in Babylon, and we will show you the man whose faith is substantial, and will shine the more in proportion to the magnitude of its trials.

### THE POWER OF WOMAN.

I well remember the first time that I venturmy situation, and dreaded that my wife should ed home in a state of intoxication. discover it. I exerted myself to conceal it. I affected to be witty, affectionate, and social, but it was a total failure. I felt the power of the fatal poison momentarily increasing. I saw the inquiring eye of my wife fixed upon me, with a look of unutterable grief. It was only with her aid, that I was able to reach my

posed upon me being now removed, all re-straint was soon swept away, and I came home night after night in a stat ing to the feelings of a delicate, affectionate female. In vain my amiable companion wept and expostulated. I was too much entangled and corrupted, to break away either from my vices or associates. They neither feared God nor regarded man. I was led captive by their

I became, I will not say an infidel, for I was too ignorant of the theory of scepticism to be one. I became a mocker. "Fools make a mock at sin;" and such a fool was I. I knew just enough of the Bible to make it in y jest-book. I saw that this part of my conduct was extremely painful to my pious wife, and tried to restrain myself from trifling with the Bible in her presence, but I loved to raise loud laugh-ter among my boisterous companions, and the indulgence served so to strengthen the pernicious habit, that I was often detected in the use of this offensive language.

It was not till 1 became a father, that her

touching appeals on this subject reached my conscience. "Must this child," she would say, is the result! How delightful to see faith eninfluences? Must be be taught by parental was induced to remain over the Sabbath, and preached repeatedly, during his stay, to very large assemblies, many of whom "had travelled twenty miles out of the country to hear him." At this time, he appears to have met obliterate from his mind, the jest with which his father assailed this or that sacred passage."
Our son now became an interesting little
prattler, imitating whatever he heard or saw.

perceived with a sort of diabolical pleasure.

that the first efforts of his infant tongue, were to imitate my profane language; language, th recollection of which now sends a thrill of grief and horror through my bosom. In vain did his sorrowing mother endeavor to coun act the influence of my wicked example. continued to swear, and he to imitate my pro fanity, unconscious of its turpitude.—On a cer-tain occasion I returned from one of my gam-bling excursions and found my wife and child absent. On inquiry, I ascertained that she had gone to her customary place of retirement in a grove, at some distance from the house. I knew she had gone there for the purpose of devotion. I had been accustomed to retire thither at the evening twilight, and though I thought her piety unnecessary, I had no objection to it as a source of happiness to her; but that she should take her child with \* It is intended to give full and complete histories of revivals of religion in all our colleges so far as they can be obtained. The next account will probably be either from Amberts, Williams or Middlebury college. The history of revivals in Dartmouth college was given in volume ix. This narrative of revivals of religion in Yale College has been inserted in the present number of the Register in reference to the Concert of Prayer for Colleges on the last Thorady of February, It is a valuable document, as containing a full and authority the strength of his faith, he sojourned in a strange land. In the strength of Whole No. 1152.

ther will come pretty soon." Wretch that I am! said I to myself. What panes have rent that gentle bosom! That child has so often seen her weeping on account of my protracted absence that the little fellow now supposes it the cause of her present agony and tears.

I crept silently from my hiding place, and returned home with a conscience, harrowed up by the keenest self-reproaches. I knew that her feelings were not the fitful challitions of passion or excitement. I had long been con-

her feelings were not the fitful ebullitions of passion or excitement. I had long been convinced that her conduct was regulated by firm and virtuous principles, and that the Bible which I so lightly esteemed, was the rule of her life. On her return to the house, she was soleme, but the law of kindness still ruled her tongue.—She did not reproach me; but from that day she firmly and faithfully corrected our little son for the use of profane language, even in my presence, when perhaps he had just caught it from my lips.

She succeeded in conquering the habit in her child, and when she had restored him, she had cured me. I resolved to abandon forever the

she succeeded in conquering the habit in her child, and when she had restored him, she had cured me. I resolved to abandon forever the use of language, which had given her so much pain. I did abandon it from that time. I was now effectually reclaimed from two of my prominent vices. But my habits of intemperance were daily becoming like brass bands. My morning, noon, and evening dram, my loss of appetite, and trembling nerves, proved the strong grasp it had upon my constitution.

I was still associated with my wicked companions, still followed up a system of gambling which was rapidly bringing ruin on myself and my family. My handsome estate left me by my father was nearly wasted. Meantime my family increased, I resorted to the lutery, and every species of gambling, to meet its increasing demands, but every step plunged me deeper and deeper in guilt, debt and anisery.

My wife was in the habit of sitting up till my return, however late it might be. She had no doubt in this way saved me from perishing, as I was often too much intoxicated to find my way even to the door without her assistance.

One cold wintry night. I had been out till a

as I was often too much intoxicated to find my
way even to the door without her assistance.
One cold wintry night, I had been out till a
late hour, but returned free from intoxication.
On coming silently to the house, I saw my
wretched wife through the window, sitting
over a handful of embers, with her babe and
her Bible in her lap, and the big tears gushing
from her eyes.

from her eyes.

A vivid sense of my own baseness came over I paced the yard for some moments in y. In attempting to enter the house, with fresh resolution on my tongue, I fainted and

fell on the fioor.

Upon the return of conscience, I found my Upon the return of conscience. I found my wife had drawn me to the fire, and was preparing me a bed, supposing, my swoon to be the usual effect of ardent spirits. I sprang to her side, fell on my knees, and hefore her and heaven vowed never to taste another drop of any thing intoxicating. I was then thirty years old. Years have since passed over me, and my vow is still unbroken.

#### MANY DISAPPOINTED AT LAST.

There is often a great deal left to be infer-red from the declarations of the Bible. A plain statement is made, easy to be understood, and perhaps having reference directly to only the few, but it establishes a principle, applica-ble to the many, and most solemn in its bearings. The more carefully you meditate upon it, the more widely you see it extends, and the more deeply you feel it demands your attention. Of this character is the declaration made in Matt. vii. 22, 23. The Saviour speaks of that the idear of it was familiar to those whom he addressed, and gives us to understand also, that it is no other than himself, who is to preside on that occasion, and to pronounce the destiny of those who are brought before the tribunal.

Are all to be acquitted? He speaks of but one class of the multitudes who shall be there. This, above all other classes, it would seem, is secure. It comprises many of those who minister at the altar, and have been abundantly successful—have done many mighty works. hinister at the altar, and have been abundantly successful—have done many mighty works. Yet Christ had never for a moment acknowledged them as his servants. All along they had been workers of iniquity. To many, and, perhaps, to most others they had appeared well, some of them, doubtless, uncommonly devoted, but they had never acted under the influence of right motives. To others they influence of right motives. To others, they had pointed out the way to heaven, and successfully, but they had never entered on this way themselves. Christ had seen fit to honor his name, in which they ostensibly labored, and to bless his truth which they had proclaimurge this as the ground of their acceptance with him. Depart from me, I never knew you, is the withering reply which they receive. Awful disappointment. They expected to enter heaven, but find themselves shut out. They had urged others to make sure work, but failed ere themselves, and now they must eat of the uit of their doings, and bewail their folly for

Now if this is the case with many of the accredited, and popular, and successful preachers of the gospel, how will it be likely to fare with others? Who so near the kingdom of with others? Who so near the kingdom of heaven as they who stand and urge others to enter in? Why so favorably situated to come under the influence of truth, as they who are continually conversant with the truth? Yet these, the Saviour teaches, often come short. Many, many of them he does not know. The inference is, that among the taught there will be vast multitudes flattering themselves with the hope of heaven, who will be shut out. It is a point, in relation to which, we are expressly taught, many deceive themselves. In nothing else is there so much danger of deception. In nothing else are the consequences of deception. In nothing else is there so much danger of deception. In nothing else are the consequences of deception so appalling and ruinous. My Christian brother or sister, how does this matter stand with you? Is there any danger of your being deceived? Pause and consider. Remember the consequences of being deceived. Heaven is lost, the soul is undone. Your actions are for eternity. You surely will not remain infor eternity. You surely will not remain in-different, while such a case is pending. If there he doubt with you, doubt must be re-moved. Doubt may be removed. A slight re-alization of eternal things would break up all tendency to rest, till you were sure you resting on the rock of ages.

# AN EXAMPLE FOR UNEMPLOYED CHRISTIANS.

A widowed lady of our nequaintance, who has arrived within four or five years of the allotted age of man, is the namager and instructor of a Sunday school in the country, which now consists of between sixty and seventy scholars. Some years ago, she east her eyes around upon the families in the heighborhood of the church of which she was a member, and saw a number of children growing up ignorant of the way of salvation, and her heart was moved with compassion in their behalf. She suread their case before her Minister; but her Minister supplied other churches as well as this, and he could do no more for them then he was endeavoring to do by his occasional ministrations. She spread

twenty scholars.

But it may surprise some of our readers to be told that this lady lives eight miles from the church, and rides that distance every Sabbath morning over a heavy road, and is there by nine o'clock, the allotted hour for the opening of the -From the facts already given it will be who may need encouragement; and so inence. By those who have marked the progress of the school, it is said that a visible change for the better, has taken place, not only in the man-ners and morals of the children, but also in those of a number of the parents. Many of the chil-dren walk two or three miles to attend the school and do it with alacrity and delight.

#### Education.

#### EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

Extract from Prof. Stowe's Report on Elementary Public Instruction, addressed to the Governor and General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

and General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, I communicated the intention of the General Assembly to the Hon. A. Stevenson, the American Minister near the British Court, and he very readily furnished me with the credentials necessary for the most satisfactory attainment of the object of my inquiries. I am also happy to remark that the communication of Governor Lucas was a ready passport to my free admission to every public institution in Europe to which I applied—and that my endeavors were seconded in the most encouraging manner by all the gentlemen connected with the educational establishments in the several countries through which I passed; and the warmest expressions of approbation were elicountries through which I passed; and the warmest expressions of approbation were elicited of the zeal manifested by so young a state as Ohio, in the great cause of general education. Particularly in some of the old communities of central Europe, where it happened to be known that I was born in the same year in which Ohio became a sovereign State, it seemed to be written of environmental to be written of environmental to be written of expressions. ed to be matter of amusement as well as grati fication that a man who was just as old as the State in which he lived, had come with official authority to inquire respecting the best mode of education for the growing population of his native land; and they remarked that our Governor and Legislators must be very enlighten-ed and highly cultivated men.—When in one instance I informed them that our Governor was a plain farmer, and that a majority of our Legislators were of the same occupation, the well known line which a Latin poet applies to husbandmen was applied to us

"O fortunatos nimium si sua bona norint." Oh happy people if they do but appreciate their ow

In the progress of my tour I visited England. In the progress of my tour I visited England, Scotland, France, Prussia, and the different States of Germany; and had opportunity to see the celebrated Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paris, Berlin, Halle, Leipsic, Heidleberg, and some others; and I was every where received with the greatest kindness, and every desirable facility was afforded me for the prometion of my inquiries. afforded me for the promotion of my inquiries. But knowing that a solid foundation must be laid before a durable superstructure can be reared, and being aware that, on this principle, the chief attention of our Legislature is, and for the present must be, directed to our common schools, my investigation of the Universities was comparatively brief-and the most of my time was spent in visiting the best district schools I could hear of, and also the high schools intended for the business education of young men, and the institutions for the

Before I proceed to the result of my inquiries n these topics, I would call the attention of the Legislature to some facts of a more general nature, which strongly impressed themselves upon my mind during the progress of my tour selves ich, it seems to me, have a very important bearing upon the successful mainte-nance, if not the very existence, of free insti-tutions in our country. I allude particularly to the wonderful change which has taken place in the policy of monarchial governments in re-spect to the education of the people.—Former-ly it was supposed that despotism could be maintained only by a sovereign with an army devoted to his interests, and dependent only upon himself for subsistence; an aristocracy which should monopolise the wealth and the intellectual culture of the entire nation; and a mass of people held in entire ignorance of their rights and privileges as men, and condemned to drudge for life, for a bare and precarious subsistence—the mere dependents and slaves of the higher orders. But what is the aspect of the higher orders. But what is the aspect which the sovereignties of Europe now present?—and what is the change which is forcing itself along, even into the despotisms of Asia and Africa? Ever since the revolution which separated this country from the British Empire when the service of t pire, the idea of popular rights has been work-ing its way irresistibly throughout the civilized world: and sovereigns who have had the sato see the unavoidable results, have danted their measures to the new aspect of the times. A new era in the history of civili-zation has evidently commenced.—A despotic king of the Protestant faith, dreading the evils of an ignorant and unbridled democracy, such as was witnessed in the French revolution, has years been pursuing a course of instruction for his whole people, more complete, better adapted to develope every faculty of the soul, and to bring into action, every capability of every kind that may exist, even in the poor est cottage of the most obscure corner of his kingdom, than has ever before been imagined. extensive attainments are encouraged to devote themselves to the business of teaching; the best plans for the furtherance of this obje diately received and generously rewarded; talent and industry, wherever they exist, are sought and promoted; and nothing is left undone that can help forward this great

The introduction of this system was preceded by political changes, which, considered as emanating from the government itself, have scarcely a parallel in the history of nations. When Frederick William III. ascended the throne of Prussia in 1797, the condition of the people was in many respects truly deplorable. But immediately upon his accession, he set about reforming abuses, and introducing im-provements. The odious religious edict was abolished—the administration of justice was thoroughly reformed, and rigid economy intro-duced into the royal household. The exclusive privileges of the nobles were taken away and their power so completely broken, that there is now no heriditary aristocracy which there is now no heriditary aristocracy which can interfere with the sovereign, or oppress the

people.

In 1810 the peasantry, who before had no ownership in the soil which they cultivated, and consequently no independence of character, by a royal decree became freeholders on the following terms, namely, those who held their lands on perpetual lease, by giving up the third, and those who held them on limited one intro. and those who held them on limited by life leases, by giving up one half to the land-light, life arise the owners in fee simple of the land life. The hillitary is now so modelled that by life light between the ages of 18 and 21, held life light between the standing army, where

it before the principal male members of the he is instructed in all that pertains to military church, but all began to make excuse. No one life, and then returns to his peaceful occupa-

he is instructed in all that pertains to military life, and then returns to his peaceful occupations. Thus the army is made up entirely of citizens—and every citizen is a soldier; and there is no such thing as a standing army at the entire devotion of the sovereign, and independent of the people.

The prime minister, Hardenberg, in a circular published at the time when these reforms were in progress, declares that "the new system is based upon the principle, that every subject, personally free, be able to raise himself, and develope his powers freely, without let or hindrance from any other; that the public burdens be borne in common and in just proportions; that equality before the law, be secured to every subject; that justice be rigidly secured to every subject; that justice be rigidly and punctually administered; that merit in whatever rank it may be found, be enabled to rise without obstacle; that the government be earried on with unity, order, and power; that, by the education of the people, and the spread of true religion, the general interests, and a national spirit be promoted, as the only secure basis of the national welfare."

basis of the national welfare."

Another European king of the Roman Catholic faith, Louis of Bavaria, who is connected by marriage with the royal house of Prussia, moved by this example, and excited by emulation in behalf both of his church and kingdom, is now zealously pushing forward the same experiment among his own people, and already the Bavarian schools begin to rival the Prussian schools begin to rival the Schools b sian; and the University of Berlin finds its only equal in that of Munich. Louis has in one thing gone even beyond his brother of Prussia, in that he has granted to his people a real constitutional representation in the government, a privilege and a right which the Prussians have labored in vain to expect from Frederick. Wilabored in vain to extort from Frederick

Even the Autocrat, Nicholas of Russia. (married to a daughter of the Prussian mon-arch, who inherits much of her father's spirit,) has been induced to commence a similar tem throughout his vast dominions; and the reports to the emperor of M. d'Ouvarof the Russian Minister of public instruction, it appears that already from Poland to Siberia, and from the White Sea to the regions beyond the Caucasus, including the provinces so recently wrested from Persia, there are the be ginnings of a complete system of commor school instruction for the whole people, to be carried into full execution as fast as it is pos sible to provide the requisite number of qualified ten

ed teachers.

Thus three sovereigns, representing the three great divisions of Christendom, the Pro-testant, the Romish, and the Greek, are now zealously engaged in doing what despotic sov-ereigns have seldom done before—enlightening and educating their people; and that too with and educating their people; and that too with better plans of instruction, and a more efficient accomplishment in practice than the world has ever before witnessed.—Nor is the spirit of education confined to these nations. The kingdom of Wirtemberg, and the grand duchy of Baden, are not behind Prussia or Bavaria. The smaller states of Germany, and even old Austria, are pushing forward in the same ca-Austria, are pushing forward in the same career; France is all awake; Spain and Italy are beginning to open their eyes; the government of England—which has hitherto neglected education of the common people more than any other Protestant country of Europe—is beginning to bestir itself; and even the Sultan of Turkey, and the Pacha of Egypt, are looking around for well qualified teachers to go among their people. In London and Paris I saw Turks, Arabs, and Greeks, who had been sent by their respective governments to these cities for the express purpose of being educated for teachers in their native countries, if not for the whole people, at least for the favored few. At Constantinople a society has been formed for the promotion of useful knowledge, which publishes a monthly journal edited by one of the Turks who studied in Paris; and the Sultan now employs a French teacher in his capital, whom he especially invited from France. And here too in our own country, in the move-ments of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and several other of States, we are strongly reminded of the ed-

eational zeal of the age. In short, the whole world seems to be awake and combining in one simultaneous effort for the spread of education; and sad indeed will be the condition of the be the condition of that community which lags behind in this universal march.

But I wish to direct your attention to the in-

fluence which these wide spread systems of ed-ucation in the sovereignties of Europe, emanat-ing from Prussia, must exert on our own insti-The sovereigns to whom I alluded. are not only educating the people, but they are laying aside the pomp, the trappings, and the lavish expenses of royalty, and by simplicity. by rigid economy, by an energetic and impa-tial administration of the government, are er tial administration of the government, are en-deavoring to establish their thrones in the

hearts of their people.

Frederick William, in his dress, appearance. and whole deportment, is as simple and unos-tentations as an Ohio farmer; and few of our wealthy merchants ride in so plain a carriage, wealthy merchants ride in so plain a carriage, or sleep on so homely a bed, as the monarch of Prussia. After witnessing the pageantry, the pomp and ostentation of the limited mon-archy of England, one is astonished at the rigid simplicity of the great military despotism of central Europe.

In every stage of instruction it is made a

prominent object, and one which is repeatedly and strenuously insisted on in all the laws per taining to education, to awaken a national spirit-to create in the youthful mind, a warn attachment to his native land, and its institu-tions; and to fix in his affections a decided preference for the peculiarities of his own country. Indeed the whole plan (which is well understood to have originated in Prussia, when the rapid spread of republican principles first began to threaten the thrones of Europe,) evidently is to unite with the military force which always attends a despotism, a strong moral power over the understanding and affections of the er over the understanding and affections of th people. In view of this fact, an able English writer denominates the modern kingd Prussia, "that wonderful machine of craft-as a mere machine the most remarkable in existence-on the model of which, most European governments are gradually proceeding to reform themselves," Already has this plan so far succeeded, that there is evidently in these countries a growing disregard for the forms of free government, provided the substance be enjoyed in the security & prosperity of the people.

### Intelligence.

LETTER FROM PALESTINE.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. J. T. Lanneau ВЕУВООТ, Мау 23, 1837. We have printed the Dairyman's Daughter, a volume of extracts from Chrysostom on reading the Scriptures, an Arabic Grammar, and several other smaller books, and are now print ing an Arithmetic for the use of the Sch At our last general meeting, Tracts on differ-ent and practical subjects were assigned to ent and practical subjects were assigned to each member of the mission for preparation. The Tracts printed in England and America, are generally not adapted to the people here, and we must therefore write them ourselves. In the meantime we hope to be furnished with good founts of type, which we have not at present, and a Printer from America, and in a few years we hope we shall be able to send forth from our press, books. Tracts. &c. adapted forth from our press, books, Tracts, &c. adapted to the wants and circumstances of the inhabi-tants of this interesting land. Our Seminary for boys is now more flourishing than it ever has been. There are 18 or 19 connected with it, 10 or 11 of whom board and lodge in the Mission House. The Rev. Mr. Hebard is the

Superintendant, and the Rev. Mr. Thompson Superintendant, and the Rev. Mr. I nompson has at present the principal care of the boys. They make encouraging progress in their studies, and some of them can speak English very well. A few months ago a great opposition was raised against us, and our schools, in consequence of the anathemas of the Greek Patriarch, lately circulated in Greece, Smyrna, &c.

For a time we were obliged to suspend our Schools. The Seminary, or High School for Boys, however, was not affected by it, and the leader of the opposition in turn has recently sent his oldest son to it. So you see that Got can make even the wrath of man to praise him, and restrain the remainder thereof. Why do the heathen rage? God reigns, and every tongue shall confess that Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father. [Charleston Obs.

### REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

PHILADELPHIA.—We have before inserte notice of the state of religion in several of the congregations in this city. We have gathere congregations in this city. W from authentic sources, the follo

intelligence.
First Presbyterian Church in Southark, Rev Mr. Judson's. Meetings for conference and prayer, were beld each evening last week, and preaching every evening this week, with en-

ouraging prospects, Church in Cedar street above Eleventh, Rev. Mr. Ramsay's .- About 30 indulge hope; sever

al are now serious. Western Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Patton's—Meeting full and solemn; 13 have professed faith in Christ, and several more in-dulge hope, and from 20 to 30 are anxious. First Presbyterian Church at Fairmoun Rev. Mr. Davis's.—About 20 indulge a recei

hope, and meetings for the anxions are attended by about 50.

Eleventh Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr.

Grant's-19 were added to the church last Sabbath, 15 of whom were by profession. Unsual attention exists in the congregation. Franklin Street Church, Rev. M. Adam's rospects quite encouraging. Fifth Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Wa-

terman's.—Meetings full and unusually solemn —17 have united with the church; several are

hambers,-41 were admitted the last Sabbath. A scene of more deep solemnity and intense feeling is seldom witnessed, than was the com-munion season last Subbath. The entire body of the church was filled with communicants, and the galleries and vestibule with spectators. At times during the service, large portions of the audience were in tears. The churches in the western parts of our city appear to be more particularly visited with refreshings at the prewe have heard that an unusual attention

exists in the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Boardman's; and that 20 or more were dded at a late communion, to Rev. Mr. Todd's hurch. But of the last two churches, the parplars have not been furnished us.

The religious aspects of our city have at no time probably for many years, been so interest-ing as at the present time. "The fields seem to be white already for the barvest; and he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto eternal life."—Phila. Obs.

CHESHIRE, CONN. - This pleasing work com menced, in its more public form, about the mid-dle of September last. The cloud of mercy, before seen by faith, then began to distil, afterards to pour down its refreshing contents.

a few weeks several persons were rejoicing
hope, chiefly youth. Soon after this, older in hope, chiefly youth. Soon after this, older persons, to the age of 60, were affected, and pefully brought into the kingdom of Christ Individuals of different occupations, and of al ost every grade of character, make up the ear well thus far:—they are active in dois ood to their impenitent friends.—Con. Obs.

Оню,-The village of Flint, the county seat f Genesse Co. Michigan, which is located on be turnpike leading from Detroit to Saginaw, nd lies on the beautiful river Flint, has risen up with almost incredible rapidity, and assures its inhabitants that after making all possible de duction, it will take a fair stand among the argest villages of the west, and will exert at influence of no small importance over the sur-rounding country. Blessed as it is, with a fine location, a healthy climate, a fertile soil, and a rapidly increasing population, it is destined at o distant day, to exert a powerful influence is cause of Christ. Last June the member of Presbyterian churches who had come int that place, were collected together by Br. John Dudley and organized into a church consisting of 18 members; and having no place in which to meet and worship God, a society was formed and in September commenced building a small but convenient house, which was completed and dedicated on the 26th of November—dedication sermon preached by Rev. L. P. Bates of Pontiac. The singing on the occasion could hardly be surpassed by the oldest villages of the East. A protracted meeting was continued from the dedication for about two weeks. Salvation began to flow the first day of the exer-cises; and continued increasing every day till the close of the meeting. I received into the Presbyterian church of that lace 28, and about the same number have, or ill doubtless connect themselves with the Methodist society others will unite with usata future period. There are two other Presbyte-rian churches in the town which have recently njoyed revivals of religion; so that within their bounds there is scarcely an impenitent sinner to be found. A protracted meeting is now in progress at Romeo, and although this is but the second day of the meeting, 3 or 10 ave this day hopefully submitted to God. Rome, Dec. 28, 1837. O. PARKER.

# BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, Feb. 2, 1838.

TEXAS. MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

On Thursday morning of last week, at 10 o'clock vast assemblage of citizens met in Faneuil Hall, the galleries being filled with ladies,) for the purpose of expressing their sentiments, in regard to the Imission of Texas into the Union. Amasa Walker, Esq. in the chair, and Edmund Quincy, Esq. Sec'ry. Francis Jackson, Esq. presented a series of resoluions, taking very strong ground in opposition to the unnexation; which with two others subsequently offered by A. Bradford, Esq. were unanimously adopted. These resolutions were supported at length by Rev. A. A. Phelps, Hon. Mr. Brown, of Lynn, a member of the Mass. Legislature, Henry B. Stanto Esq. A. Bradford, Esq. and Rev. Mr. Colman.

Mr. Phelps went into a history of the case, show ing that the possession of Texas had been an object with the South ever since the purchase of Louisiana from the French-that a claim was set up to Florida diately to join the army, then on its way from Albaand Texas, after that purchase, on the ground that the country was discovered by a Frenchman, though the French had never preferred such claim-that the matter was compromised with Spain, by her giving up Florida, while we relinquished our claim to Texas. But, the object of the South being the extension of Texas from the United States; and after Mexico had a packet of letters taken from the French." established her independence, efforts were made to purchase Texas; for this purpose Mr. Poinsett was sent to Mexico; but the project being unpopular there, Waterbury wounded."

as well as Mr. P.'s conduct in regard to the introduction of York free masonry, he was driven from the country in disgrace. After being foiled in their attempts to obtain the territory by negotiation, it was determined to encourage the colonists to throw of their allegiance to Mexico; and this project was openly advocated by the Southern press, and particularly by a paper which was under the control of Gov

Then El swell

He went on to show, also, that, though the gov nment of the United States had ostensibly stood aloof from these proceedings, she had secretly connived at them, and instanced particularly the hasty manner in which the independence of Texas was ac knowledged, after the public mind was put at rest on the subject by the unfavorable notice taken of th proposition in the president's message. The sam crooked policy has been pursued in regard to the adnission of Texas into the Union.

Mr. Phelps then proceeded to show that the leaders of this Texan enterprise are a set of outlaws. He stated facts, showing that a large proportion of the officers of the Texan government, from the president down, are refugees from the United States; some of them having been tenants of our state prisons, and others having been guilty of murder.

One word, in regard to the Texan government Mexico had abolished slavery, before the colonist from the United States emigrated there. The grievances complained of in their declaration of Independence were grievances to which they agreed to submi before they went there; and their whole difficultie have arisen out of their determination to establish slavery, contrary to the laws of Mexico; after having emigrated with a perfect knowledge of the disposit of Mexico in regard to this subject.

Hon. Mr. Brown, after some eloquent allusions to the facts mentioned by Mr. Phelps, and remarking that as a previous step to the admission of Texas, i would be necessary to obtain a free pardon from the executives of the several states and of the general government, for all the fugitives from justice in Texas, so as to prevent them from being demanded according to the provisions of the constitution, went at length into an examination of the constitutional question, showing that the admission of Texas would be a violation of the original compromise, upon which the onstitution was adopted. Jefferson acknowledged that the purchase of Louisiana and Florida was unconstitutional. But this case bears no comparison to them. It is a project for the annexation of one independent state to another by treaty.

If Texas is to be annexed to the Union it is wholly for the benefit of the South. They will thereby obtain a market for their slaves, and the predominating influence of slavery in the nation, so that they ca rule us as they please. You are told the constitution was the result of a compromise; and what was the compromise? It was all on the side of the North, t was that the South should be represented in the ouncils of the nation for three fifths of their slave population. Their object is to increase this representation, and so break the compromise. The constitution also demands the surrender of fugitive slaves This provision will also extend to Texas. Are the reemen of the North ready to shoulder their muskets, and go to Texas, to put down a slave insurrection?

He was followed by Mr. Stanton, who showed the all-grasping disposition of slavery. If Texas is obtained, it will be but the first step in a series of aggressions upon the territory of our neighbors, and yould probably lead to war with Mexico, joined with the Indians, and probably ultimately involve us in war with Great Britain and the republics of South America; and for what? To establish slavery. A. Bradford, Esq. said he rose chiefly because the

speakers who had gone before him were young men and also, because he did not go entirely with the Abolitionists. He should cordially support the resolutions, and add one or two, which were not contain ed in those before the meeting. He was disposed to leave the slave states to their destiny; but if the alernative was that we must give up free discussion or oppose the existence of slavery, he had no hesitation. The objection to the admission of Texas on the scor of slavery is a good one. But there are other objections. The moment Texas is admitted, she becomes one of the family, and we become obligated to proteet her. This will certainly involve us in a war with Mexico. But, I have another objection. What an unwieldy republic we shall have. It is already too large. I am not for dissolution-I pray God that it may not come in my day. But Liberty is dearer than Union. He objected to the annexation also because it is unconstitutional. In conclusion, he begged eave to offer a couple of resolutions, one of which called upon the people throughout the land to unite their voices with ours to petition Congress against this measure.

erable length, of which we have not room to insert great weight on our hands, and are perishing misera even a sketch.

Rev. A. A. Phelps was heard on the same subject, before a committee of the Legislature, on Friday nsternoon; and H. B. Stanton, before the same co mittee, on Monday and Tuesday last,

### OLD MISSIONARY JOURNAL.

Mr. Hawley having accompanied Mr. Edwards' son to Stockbridge returned to Sir William Johnson's, Buzzard's Bay. At the extreme south western point and was present at a treaty made at his house between the Six Nations and the English. After a visit where the steamboat, which plies between New Bed to Boston he again returned to his Indian people on ford and Nantucket, always touches; and where most the Susquehannah. 27th March, 1756. "To the great surprise of my

received me with gladness on the river bank. I of whom are in what is called Falmouth Village, found them if possible in a much more unhappy situ- which is beautifully situated upon the shores of ation than when I left them. A number of Dela- Vineyard Sound. The whaling and coasting business wares, now hostile to the English, from the eastward, near Minisiuk, have removed from there and settled able number are also engaged in various mechanica' within an hundred and fifty yards of my house. And it is to be feared these very Delawares have been the New York, the Jersies and Pennsylvania, I saw south, where they are annually employed, about my remaining, and they concurring in the danger of in, which sunk \$50,000 for this village. it, I took my farewell of them."

While in Boston, Mr. Hawley was appointed chaplain to Col. Gridley's regiment, and proceeded immeny to Lake George.

with Col. Hoar and Mrs. Gridley, and arrived in camp in the evening."

Saturday, on our way to Saratoga, met the agreable news that Maj. Rogers had eight prisoners and slavery, they were not satisfied with this treaty; and four scalps. About 5 P. M. Maj Rogers came into for this purpose a project was set on foot to colonize camp with his prisoners and scalps. They brought

"At six o'clock, July 12, left Albany in company

Monday, 19. " Had news from fort Wm. Henry

20th. " Decamped, and moved toward fort Miller; was obliged to work hard against the stream till very warm, and fatigued to the last degree, and with all vet, as we were obliged to get out into the water.'

Thursday, 22d. "Had news of war being pro aimed in England, 14th May last, by Sir Jol Clair, who came into camp. Had news of three men being killed near Hoosuc. The council of was have been sitting this day or two, to determine repecting the regulars going with us. Different senti nents prevail. I fear the consequence, if they don' go; and if they do I fear all will not be well,"

July 24th. "This morning 300 men set out cour the woods and take a view of South Bay o Lake Champlain. Fevers are creeping into the army The surgeon made returns of 28 sick in our regimen God save us from sickness. I pity the poor men in the hospital who lay almost rotten and raw on th

Lord's Day, July 25th. " Attended public wor ship in camp. In the evening three French deserte esigned th emselves to the General, and say that the deserted from Ticonderoga, Thursday last. They say that garrison are sickly; die daily; that provisions are very scarce and bad, which is the occa of the scurvey prevailing very bad among them; that numbers would desert if they could get off, &c."

26th. "We hear from fort William Henry, that is he morning as some of our men were out looking for their teams, a party of the enemy fired upon them. and two men were killed and scalped in sight of the fort. The enemy were immediately attacked by a party from the fort, and driven from the ground The Indians are perpetually picking us down in one place and another. After three weeks' absence a Albany returned to camp, and proceeded with Ger Winslow and Col. Barton for Lake George. There were five funerals this evening, two of them Captains and one Lieutenant."

Saturday, "To-day Col. Lydin's son came rith several Mohawks, having killed and scalped two Frenchmen who belonged to an advanced party.

Aug. 23. "Received this day by express fre Lord Loudon the sad tidings that Oswego had faller into the hands of the French. About 3 P. M. the garrison being drawn out, the General read the decla ration of war by England against France, when the garrison discharged thirteen pieces of cannon, and three huzzas were given, and the solemnity was concluded by a prayer by Mr. Swain, one of our chaplains. The General gave an animated speech, which seemed to fire the breast of every one with martial arder, and dismissed the assembly, telling the soldiers that they should have a proper allowance of rum from the public stores to drink the King's health. We are here the grand barrier of British America on the north; may we behave valiantly."

Aug. 30. "This day very rainy. I pity our sick in their tents on the ground, with but one blanket. They are dying every day."

Sept. 2d. "Went on board the London (a sloop carrying two brass six pounders and eight swivels; also a nine inch mortar) in company with the General and several of the principal officers, for a cruise down the Lake. At nine in the evening were hailed from the shore by Capt. Rogers, and informed that he had prisoners. Orders were given to bring the prisoners on board, who confirmed previous accounts respecting Ticonderoga. Next morning passed several huge mountains and saw the place, which is a kind of notch between two mountains, through which Rogers carried two whale boats, into South Bay in Lake Champlain. These boats are now hidden in the Lake above Crown Point, and have not yet been found by the French; and we learn that it very much surprised them when Rogers took the two Lighters in Lake Champlain in July; and they searched Otter Creek and other places but they could not find where the enemy came in nor where he went out. This account the prisoners gave us since."

"About eleven A. M. we discovered a French rque and gave her chase; pursued her as far as was safe; saw we could not overtake her; hove to and flung a six pound shot at her, which fell short. Returned safe next day to the fort. Much has been ne to clear a parade ground for us, but this, in my numble opinion, is not as necessary as to build an hospital for the poor sick, who lay under nothing bu bad canvass. And two or three being so weak have died with the cold, it is to be feared, this week. It is really true the sick are taken very bad care of. do not know who will answer for it."

Sept. 17th. "This day came in two Indians and our white men from Gen. Johnson's. They say Sir William is very much discouraged and melancholy Oswego is taken by the French.'

Sept. 18th. "To-day three men walked out, la down on the ground and died, and their bodies lay considerable time unnoticed. Col. Hoar cannot get permission to remove the sick, though they are a all else has failed. bly. Eight were buried this day." [ To be continued ]

TOUR UPON THE CAPE. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT .-- Co

FALMOUTH .- This town occupies a large exten of territory, situated in the south west corner of the country. It is washed on the south by the waters of the Vineyard Sound, and on the west by those of there is a considerable village, called Wood's Hole, if not all, of the ten whale ships of this town, are always fitted out for their voyages. The population of Indians I arrived once more at Onchoquage, and they the town is between 27 and 28,000, about one third employ a large number of the inhabitants; a consider pursuits and in agriculture. Last autumn, four ves sels conveyed about one hundred mechanics from this murderers of the white people on the frontiers of town, (and I believe mostly from the village) to the men's and women's apparel in their wigwams, and seven months, in their different trades, or in getting while I was there they brought in back loads of live-oak timber for the government, for ships of war plunder, such as bacon, clothing, &c. Having ad- The whaling business has not, of late, been very vised with my Indians respecting the inexpediency of prosperous. Last year, it was said, three ships came

There are two factories in Falmouth; one for the manufacture of whale men's cloth, and the other small one for the manufacture of satinett. The religious societies in town, are a Quaker,

Methodist, and three Orthodox Societies. The con gregational church in the village numbers 280 members. It was enlarged, during a revival in 1835, under the ministry of Rev. Josiah Bent, now of Amherst in this State, by an addition of thirty. The present pastor, Rev. H. B. Hooker,-was installed in Feb- sity be "troubled." It is tossed about from of ruary, 1837. Dr. Hervey, late of Barnstable, left a side to the other, as the little bark upon the angry at donation to thirteen of the congregational churches in ters, or like the chaff driven by the wind. It fire this county, to be expended in the establishment of a one after another of the many things between whether library in connection with each church. The donation to this church amounted to \$500, and there is now connected with it a very good library, which is objects cannot bestow, it may find in one. The set

extensively read by the members, and is exerting utary influence. Dr. H. specified some of the partie books he wished each church to purchase. were such as Evans' Sermons on the Christian T. per, Rev. Henry Graves' discourses on the Lo Supper, and some of the works of Doddridge.

Connected with the four Sabbath School by the village church, there are 250 members. village school on'y is continued through the wi Mr. Hooker, who was for several years the See ry and soul of the Berkshire Sabbath School Society still retains his deep interest in the institution. H now the Secretary of the Barnstable Sabbath Se Society, and is also doing much for the cause in own parish. At the present time he is giving a con of lectures to the children and youth, in with the exercises of the Concert of Prayer, on second Monda, evening of each month.

The congregational church in East Falmouth, a 1810, and is now enjoying the labors Rev. Mr. Harlow; and the church in North Falmon was organized in 1832, with 16 members. Its to sent number is 66; 40 were added during a power revival in 1835, many of whom were heads of for lies. At the time of my visit in November, Mr. Pil a member of the last graduated class at Ando Theological Seminary, was preaching as a candida

The temperance cause has been well sustained this town, for several years, and recently a large se ciety has been formed on the tee-total principle which promises to be efficient. Yours, &c. I

## We are called upon to notice with gratitude that

cloud of mercy appears to be hanging over or guilty land. At the moment when a storm wrath seems to be impending-when our nation sins are calling aloud for the judgments of Reaven when threatened with the reign of terror within, the "rumors of war" without,-how great manifold are the Lord's mercies that at such a ti he should manifest himself, by pouring out his Spir upon our churches. We have entertained the from the peculiar providences of God, in the se ment and subsequent history of this country, that he , has had designs of mercy to accomplish for the world through the instrumentality of this nation, while will secure his providential care over us. But the fearful manner in which we have become intexicale with our prosperity, and the increasing disposition the people and the government to cast off the fear God, have led us more and more to tremble lest a should be left to ourselves, madly to rush on to own ruin. And the more we observe the signs the times, the more strongly we are impressed with the sentiment, that nothing can save us, as a people and as a nation, but the Arm of the Lord stretch out with power to give efficacy to the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Revivals of religion, prevailing over the length and breadth of the land, with greater power and depth and permanency than have ever yet been witnessed. the only means that can save our nation, or qualif us for the work of the world's conversion. Then is no other reformatory power that can keep pace with the rapidly increasing physical and intellectual resources of our youthful country—resources which must give a fearful energy to the powers of darkness if left under their control. THE POWER OF HOLLS too feeble in our churches to prosecute in a right is spirit, and to sustain any moral enterprise. We need revivals of such depth and power as to burn up the dross and to refine the gold and cityer; and who this result is realized, the influence on the world w be irresistible, wonderful, and glorious. In the engerness of our desires for the reformation of manner and morals, and the overturning of giant forms iniquity, we are prone to overlook the fact that there is really no solid reformation, except where the heart is renewed by the Spirit of God. It is also true in regard to the conversion of the world, that the work abroad must, in a very great degree, accord with the spirit of piety in the churches at home; and we can expect it to progress no faster than the growth of ho liness and the conversion of sinners in our own land. How weighty then are the motives which cluster around this subject!

The state of Religion in Boston, is still more encouraging the present week than it was the last .- Ed

### SELF-RENUNCIATION.

There is scarcely any subject in regard to which the opinions of men differ more widely from those of God, than the best means of attaining happiness Every man's recipe for happiness, summed up in few words would be, the gratification of his own w How absurd then appears to him the assertion that only in the utter renunciation of his own will, can he find his highest good. This is the very last means to which he has recourse; his final experiment when

True, he will renounce many things to which he affections have clung, but it is a change rather than a renunciation of will. It is the gradual withdrawal a besieged garrison from one outpost after another till they are entrenched in the very citadel itself. The burdened sinner will relinquish this thing if he may keep that; he will give up that, if he may retain third; in fact he will give up all, if he may keep back one thing, as a proof that he has something at is something yet; that there is still a nook of the castle left in which his unconquered will may ea trench itself. But to give up all, without any ten vation to be nothing, to have no will; oh, bitter the death-struggle, which parts soul and body, the throes of this new birth. And yet, so soon as the struggle is over, and the

will subdued, the new-born finds that God knew b ter than he did what would make him happy. Yes he finds that he can be happier without a will, that he ever was with one. He learns that, as the sence of all sin, so the source of all misery to a cre ture is self-will; the separating himself from h Creator, and undertaking to have a private will of own. He learns that he has attained the end of existence, and secured the well-being of his soul when his will is in perfect accordance with that the Author of his being. " Happiness," says the e cellent Cudworth, "is nothing but that inward sweet delight, that arises from the harmonious age ment between our wills and God's will." And similar purport is the advice of Leighton, 'Forsake! own will, and deliver up thyself freely and cheerful to the will of God, without reserve or exception prosperity or adversity, sweet or sour, to have et l want, to live or to die.'

"TROUBLED ABOUT MANY THINGS." What an exact description of the heart of ever man who has not found "peace in believing" heart that is set upon " many things," must of see

ties, its desires, all of objects, then, it riness, vexation 8 salt of the trial. words of Christ, one who will show us a ABSTRACT OF

Februa

was made for a si

philet, and a goodly handsomely printed, Horace Mann, the tion, by whom it w from nearly all the every interesting schools, " in gree year." We are gla its present shape, wieldy and inconv it has previously ap ninety-four towns From this Report ons in this State ber of scholars of 141,837; in summ Including summer females, 3,591. or private schoolochools, 2,918. the interest feit i by such of our rul ally produces it; a ing document for themselves acquain

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### TEMPE

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A resolution has b giolature, ayes 63, not the constitut ardent spirit." We are glad to see di pers, and believe the and drink the pure be yet pure in doctri entials of the ten

The friends of tem ware, have remonstr for tavern licenses, refused by the Supre among the sober in the impulse has thus been ance there.

At Far West, (not meeting of the citizen to " patronize any gre er eider or beer were society." We have in the Far East, or blow at the root, when such blows are

Temperance movem

At a temperance Zealand, an intempe ence, to the aurprise from the country. S interrupted him with th ard in the regi and dignity replied, But who taught me to first brought it to me, first time I drank it. time it made me sick. I began to love de me old and a

embers, and is exerting a mi. scified some of the particular church to purchase. The ions on the Christian Ten. inons on the Lord's works of Doddridge.

ar Sabbath Schools, sustain here are 250 members. The ntinued through the winter. for several years the Secreta hire Sabbath School Se est in the institution. He is he Barnstable Sabbath Scho ng much for the cause in his nt time he is giving a course n and youth, in connec Concert of Prayer, on the

now enjoying the labors of church in North Falmouth with 16 members. Its preere added during a powerful whom were heads of famivisit in November, Mr. Pike. aduated class at Andove preaching as a candidate ias been well sustained in rs, and recently a large soon the tee-total principle ient. Yours, &c. B.

VIVALS. notice with gratitude the

rs to be hanging over our ment when a storm of ding-when our national he judgments of Heavenwithout,-how great and mercies that at such a time f, by pouring out his Spiri ences of God, in the settle-tory of this country, that he o accomplish for the world. ity of this\_nation, which tial care over us. But the we have become intexicated he increasing disposition of ent to cast off the fear o more to tremble lest we we observe the signs of ly we are impressed with can save us, as a people m of the Lord stretched acy to the Gospel of Jesus

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DUT MANY THINGS." on of the heart of every "peace in believing." A many things," must of necessed about from ese tle bark upon the angry waen by the wind. It flies to many things between which seeking rest, & finding need m, the rest which many may find in one. The sen

salt of the trial. How true and how striking then the dby the merchants. words of Christ, one thing is needful. And how wise the petition of David; "there be many that say, who will show us any good; Lord lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon me."

ABSTRACT OF MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL RE TURNS FOR 1837 .- We have received this pamphlet, and a goodly one it is, of 300 pages, and very handsomely printed, and very honorable to the Hon. Horace Mann, the Secretary of the Board of Educa-tion, by whom it was prepared. It contains returns from nearly all the towns in the Commonwealth, of every interesting matter in relation to common schools, "in greater accuracy than in any previous year." We are glad to see this document put into present shape, in place of the voluminous, unwieldy and inconvenient royal quarto shape in which it has previously appeared.

Returns have been obtained from two hundred and inety-four towns out of three hundred and five. From this Report we learn, that the number of perons in this State between 4 and 16 is 177,053; number of scholars of all ages in school in the winter, 141,837; in summer, 122,899; number of teachers cluding sammer and winter terms, males, 2,370; females, 3,591. Number of scholars in Academic or private schools, is 27,266. Number of public hools, 2,918. This Abstract is a valuable result of the interest felt in behalf of the cause of education, by such of our rulers as voted for the law that annuilly produces it; and is a very important and interesting document for all who take pleasure in making themselves acquainted with the condition of common school education in the Commonwealth.

The towns from which no returns have been re ceived are, Charlemont, Clarksburgh, Florida, Goshen, Harvard, Holland, Lenox, Monroe, Tolland, Wayland and Woburn.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The number of persons in France accused of various crimes during the year 1835, was 7,220, which is one accused to every 4,644 inhabitants. Of the accused, 94 were under 16 years; 2,297 between 16 and 25; 2,359 between 25 and 35; 4,079 could neither read nor write: 307 only had had a good education. Of the 54 sentenced to death, 39 were

At a recent meeting of the Geographical Society in Paris, the President, M. Guizot, a distinguished philosopher and statesman, in his opening address. paid a well merited tribute to the importance of missionary efforts in the advancement of science.

The French Government display a commendable zeal in promoting the cause of education in their recently acquired African possessions. The primary chools in Algiers are in a prosperous condition. Be side the children of Europeans, 130 Moorish and 117 Jewish children are receiving instruction.

The Catholic Bishop Dubois in a recent communication to his Superiors in Europe, gave a pompous account of the flourishing state of Romanism among the St. Regis Indians. A gentleman residing in the vicinity of that tribe, "cometh and searcheth" the Bishop to the following amount. "These poor creatures have lost all the noble traits of their original condition without reasining in exchange one feature of the happiness or dignity of civilization. All that is miserable and revolting in the savage state, most of them retain. As to religious knowledge, one of the most intelligent of them said, "when Catholic dies he goes there, (pointing upwards;) when the Protestant dies he goes there," (pointing downward.) The Priest himself, in reply to an inquiry respecting their religious habits replied, "They are very pious, but not very sober!"

Gen. Cass. American Ambassador to France, and Commodore Elliot, of the United States Frigate Constitution, have recently visited the American Mission at Jerusalem, and assured the members of it "that it would always give them pleasure to render any service to them personally or do any thing in their power to further the enterprize in which they were engaged." Gen. Cuss commended the Americans at Jerusalem to the care of Hassan Bey, military commandent of the city, who, in reply, declared he should have great pleasure in rendering them any service in his power. It is benerable to the Ambas sador and the Commodore, that they gave due honor to the Christian Sabbath while at Jerusalem.

### TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

A State Temperance Convention is to be holden n Maine in February. The friends of temperance in that State, lament the inefficacy of the license law, to accomplish the objects for which it was established. In York county, in 17 towns, there are 116 places where men are encouraged to drink themselves

out of all their blessings, temporal and eternal. A resolution has been passed by the Vermont Leislature, ayes 63, noes 52, "That the Legislature has not the constitutional power to prohibit the traffic in ardent spirit." We know too much of those untaineers to believe the matter will rest here. We are glad to see discussion is going on in the papers, and believe the people that breathe the pure air and drink the pure water of those green hills, will be yet pure in doctrine and pure in practice in all the entials of the temperace reform.

The friends of temperance in Wilmington, Delarare, have remonstrated against fourteen applications for tavern licenses, and all of said licenses have been efused by the Supreme Court. There is much joy mong the sober in that city at this result, and a new npulse has thus been given to the cause of temperince there.

At Far West, (nobile nomen) in Missopri, a large eting of the citizens have unanimously voted not " patronize any grocery where liquors of any kind, cider or beer were retailed to the ruin of virtuous ciety." We have not seen the thing done better the Far East, or in any other quarter. This is a ow at the root, and well will it be for humanity when such blows are struck every where.

Temperance movements in Canada have been much terrupted by the political disturbances there.

me old and nearly ruined me. There is no joy.

ties, its desires, all point one way. In a multiplicity altogether." The result of the meeting was, that a

At the same time with the above mentioned affair, there was an American brig from New England, in the river, a temperance vessel, with a temperance man in charge of the cargo, and some of her owners were temperance men, and yet had on board a large quantity of ardent spirits! But the chiefs would not ow it to be landed. Fourteen out of fifteen of the principal ones have taken sides boldly with the tenperance cause. One of them at a temperance meeting, remarked, "Let wine and porter be also prohibited; because if that be allowed, the white people will give the names of wine and porter to all the run casks, and therefore be induced to smuggle spirits or

The January number of the American Temperane Journal, contains an interesting letter from the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Society, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French overnment. He had expressed a wish that the French Consul at Philadelphia, would investigate the subject of temperance as now existing in the United States, and report to the French Government. The Consul has been furnished with all the valuable documents on this subject, produced by the temperance eform in this country, which are to be transmitted the French Government, and will doubtless exert n important influence es the temperance cause in France. The letter of the Committee says: "we elieve that more than 12,000 miserable men have been reclaimed from habits of intemperance in this country, and not less than 70,000 men are now sober nen, who would have been lost drunkards without he temperance reformation."

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES

BRAINERD TAYLOR. New York, J. S. Taylor

From the preface to this work, we learn that the Memoir of J. B. Taylor" has passed through six eight editions; that the present volume is princioally composed of materials distinct from those em praced in the Memoir, including to some extent leters from surviving friends; additional breathings of pure spirit, recorded by his own pen; minute decriptions illustrative of his own character, and the particulars that entered into combination to form that aracter, together with a more graphic account of the last scenes of his brief, and holy, happy life. A further No. of Mr. Taylor's diary has been found, of greater interest than any other already published; the last which he penned, containing an account of the closing scenes of his College course, his entrance on his studies of theology, his efforts and his exercises of heart during his studies up to the time when he was attacked by bleeding at the lungs. No one, we ire persuaded, who has a heart capable of appreciating the moral sublime of the Christian character in life and in death, can indulge himself in the perusal of this volume without great satisfaction and improvement. It is well fitted to incite to holy effort; to high attainments in the divine life; to the diligent cultivaon of all the graces of the spirit; and to the maintenance of an unwavering trust in God, through all enes of suffering and sorrow. And if it be adapted to the spiritual improvement of Christians at large, it is yet more specially adapted to those who at the mmencement of their Christian course, have fixed en nears on the Chatman ministry, as the mediun through which the influence of their talents and piety shall be made to bear on the destinies of the world May all be profited by this bright example of youthful and unreserved consecration to the service of God, and the enlargement of Zion.

MANUAL OF PRAYER; designed to assist young Christians in learning the subjects and modes of devotion, pp. 256. Philadelphia, H. Perkins. Boston, Perkins & Marvin.

This volume has originated in a conviction, that the evotional character of Christians does not keep pace with their religious activities; that the small success of Christian effort results from the want of morprayer; and that a principal reason why so little use made of the power of prayer, lies in the fact, that hristians as a body have never made its rarious opics, matters of close and heart-felt familiarity nd suitable expression, in their private devotions. The design of the author is, not to furnish a book of forms, but to "store the reader's memory with a rocabulary of his wants, supply his understanding with a train of thought suitable to them, and give his eart an intelligent and fervent habit of stated and

A better design cannot be conceived. As to its exphia, who " examined the work in manuscript, and as it passed through the press, with deep and growing nterest," is of far greater value than our own, formed only on the inspection of a few of the more than 200 distinct topics introduced. So far as our judgment is of any worth, it coincides with his; that it is written with ability: that its style is uncommon ly pure, chaste, and remarkably adapted to the subjects; such as would be prompted by a well disciplined mind, a cultivated intellect, and a pure heart; that its sentiments are Scriptural, evangelical and Catholic, and that it is a work adapted to the times in which we live.

It will be found a valuable assistant to the fearfully neglected duties of the closet; and to those young Christians, who appreciate the importance of being well qualified for the devotional services of the social meeting. It avoids the main faults of set forms of prayer, and enriches the mind with the materials of devotion, while it leaves it to arrange and digest those naterials, according to the decisions of its own judgment, and the promptings of its own spirituality.

We can cheerfully and confidently recommend the work to all who desire the enlargement of the spirit and the gift of prayer; whether in the closet, the family, the social meeting or the sanctuary. And Junior Class, 42. what Christian desires not such enlargement! S.

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THE APOSTLE PETER. American Sunday School Union. Depository, No. 22, Court street, Boston

This little volume of two hundred and thirty pages, brings together within a convenient compass, all the divinely authenticated facts in the history of this At a temperance meeting recently held in New great Apostle, and combines with them a mass of aland, an intemperate chief addressed the audi- rich instruction, derived from various sources, and ice, to the surprise of all, in favor of banishing rum skilfully interwoven with the thread of the narrative. on the country. Some rude ram-selling foreigners It is not less fitted for the perusal of the advanced m the country. Some rude rum-selling foreigners

It is not less fitted for the perusul of the advanced and intelligent Christian than of the Sabbath School pupil or teacher; and while the extraordinary characted dignity replied, "It is true. I am a drunkard in the region. The chief with calmass dignity replied, "It is true. I am a drunkard to the control of the dayanced and intelligent Christian than of the Sabbath School pupil or teacher; and while the extraordinary character of the Apostle is fathfully and vividly portrayed, disturbing worshippers has secured to them the almost uninterrupted enjoyment of that right. But inconsiderate young men are sometimes found in the reprehensible prefix the control of the control of the control of the dayanced and intelligent Christian than of the Sabbath School pupil or teacher; and while the extraordinary character of the Apostle is fathfully and vividly portrayed, disturbing worshippers has secured to them the almost uninterrupted enjoyment of that right. But inconsiderate young men are sometimes found in the reprehensible prefix the control of the control nd dignity replied, "It is true. I am a drunkard, ter of the Apostle is faithfully and vividly portrayed, t who taught me to drink rum? It was you who no one contemplating it steadily, can fail to learn from at brought it to me, and told me it was good. The it much that will assist him in modelling his own st time I drank it, it made me sick. The second character, and shaping his own course through life, me it made me sick. But the third it stayed with so that he shall keep a conscience void of offence, e. I began to love it, and love it still. Now it has and finish the work God has given him to do, with

great skill and power, from the same sonring imagination. Talents thus early developed, if cultivated any and placed under the control of the ever living principle of piety, cannot fail to become highly useful to the church of God, and honorable to Him, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift. The peculiarities of youth are visible in many parts of the producion, but they are closely associated with the vigor and discrimination that mark maturer years; and we know not where to look, among youthful American authors, for any production that compares with this

NEW SABBATH SCHOOL QUESTION BOOK. NEW SABBATH SCHOOL QUESTION BOOK.

Newcomb's First Question Book, and his Scripture
Questions on Romans, published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, have already obtained
a circulation far more extensive than the most sanguine could have anticipated in so short a period.
They have also proved to be far better adapted to the
state and wants of the schools, than could have been
expected, in as much as they are the first books of
the kind the Society has publishad. Experience will
give greater perfection to future volumes. The First
Question Book has undergone a very thorough revision, by which it has been considerably improved.
The very general favor with which these books have
been received, is the best recommendation that can
be bestowed upon them.

in felicity of imagination and manliness of style. S.

be bestowed upon them.

The inquiry begins to be made, in all parts of the sinte, what text book shall we take next? And many of the schools that have tried and proved the above mentioned books, are beginning to express the hope that the Society are preparing to furnish them with similar works

similar works?

The following information is given for the benefit of those interested. The Publishing Committee are now examining volume 2d of the Scripture Questions. This book embraces the 1st of Corinthians. It ageneral character is like the one on Romans, only the essons are much shorter, and the two series of quesons are more nearly equal. Volume 2d of New-omb's First Question Book—which is similar to comb's first Question Book—which is similar to volume 1st excepting it is more thorough—is nearly ready for examination. The experience of the author in preparing books of the kind, and his personal experiments in using his former volumes, together with the great amount of labor expended on these, warrant us to expect that they will be books of the first order. Should the Committee approve of these volumes, as they meable will. Should the Committee approve of these volumes, a they probably will, they will be published not fo from the first of April.

from the first of April.

There would be some advantages in having all the schools connected with this Society, pursue the same general course of instruction; and it is hoped that these schools that have not used the volumes already published by the Society, will introduce one or be of them, according to the character of the schools, when they have completed the one now in use.

A. Bullard, Sec. Mass. S. S. Society.

For the Boston Recorder.
PEACE LECTURES AT THE ODEON. Mr. Editor,—I listened with great pleasure to Dr. Ware's Introductory Lecture last Monday evening. It was a very happy opening of the course; and performance so able, appropriate and interesting ought to have been heard, if possible, by all the reflecting minds in Boston. The house was well filled. for the coldest evening we have had this winter; but it was not, as it should have been in justice to the ecture and the cause, crowded from top to bottom and it was suggested, by many, particularly by t Vice President of the Society wko presided on the casion, that arrangements should be made to have it repeated. I hope it may be, and trust, if it should be, that the Odeon will be filled to overflowing. Whether it is repeated or not, the public may expect a rich treat from the lectures on Peace and War, that are to be delivered on Monday evenings for several weeks to course.

Dr. Ware's Lecture, as preliminary to the course was occupied with general views; but he touched very happy manner upon a variety of points which pressed upon the public assigned some of the reasons for calling public atte tion in this way to the subject; and those reasons, generally known, and duly considered, would mal every Christian and every citizen desirous of attending upon the whole course without failure. None need be deterred through fear of a demand upon their purses, for nothing more is asked than just enough to defray the expenses of the house, and other char-ges incident to public meetings, as the performances are all gratuitous.

### WHAT IS DUTY?

Mr. Editor,—Will you invite some of the many able writers, who, in so edifying a manner, contribute to your columns, to consider the question, whether it properly belongs to Christian ministers, as ministers, onvene and express opinions, as a body, on mat ters touching the constitution, laws and go ters touching the constitution, laws and government of the republic? Did Christ and his apostles, or the primitive ministers of the word, ever meet in a body to express opinions and declare sentiments, in their official capacity, to the world on the many and appalling evils connected with the Roman government? This enquiry suggested itself with peculiar force to my mind, recently, at the clerical convention in Worcester. The highly excited aspect of Christian ministers, and of a large assumbly whose counter. inisters, and of a large assembly, whose counter nances during the sessi as seemed to exhibit very estial glory which shone in the fac ecution, the opinion of Rev. Mr. Barnes of Philadel- Moses when he came down from the mount of God, led me seriously to make the practical enquiry. Is there not something unbecoming the meekness and gentleness of Christian ministers, to combine, in their official character, to express opinions upon subjects which are connected with, and agitate the government itself? If one of your correspondents, or yourself, Mr. Editor, will answer this enquiry, in a scriptura and lucid manner, the Christian public will probably be greatly benefited; and certainly will be much obliged. A Lover of Truth and Duty.

[We invite the attention of some of our Corresdents to this subject.-EDITOR.]

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Installation.—Rev. JOSHUA EMERY, late of Fitchburg, was installed over the first Church and Society in North Weymouth, on Thursday 25th inst. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Cornell of Qnincy; Sermon, by Rev. Silas Aiken of Park street Church, Boston; Installing Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Sandford of Dorchester; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Weymouth and Braintree; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. S. Hopkins Emory of Spring street Church, Taunton; Address to the People by Rev. Dr. Storrs of Braintree; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cozzens of Milton. Benediction by the Pastor. [Comm.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—From the last annual catalogue it appears that there are 107 Students connected with the Seminary, viz: 7 Resident Licentiates; Senior Class, 29; Middle Class, 29;

BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. 1837-BARGOR INFORMATION SEMINARY, 1837—1838.—Faculty. Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology, and Pastoral Duties. Rev. George Shepard, Professor of Sacred Rheteric. Rev. Leonard Woods, Jr., Professor of Sacred Literature. ature. , Professor of Ecclesiastical
History.\* Benjamin Tappan, Jr. A. M., Assistant Insuctor in Sacred Literature. Resident Licentiates, Senior Class, 15; Middle Class, 18; Junior Class, 14; total, 50.

\*Until this Professorship is provided for, the labors of it are divided between the other Professors.

Disturbing Persons at Worship .- The respect that

on sport.

Two lads, Daniel Emerton and Parker Russ, were Two intits, Daniel Emerion and Parker Russ, were charged in the Police Court with conducting themselves rudely at a place of worship on Sunday last, in a building in Cambridge street. They were each fined five dollars and a moiety of costs, which were paid by their fathers.—Atlas.

The result of the meeting is, that every man in the place has signed articles of agreement, to the effect that they will not traffic in liquors, nor let or lease any house, or any other building, nor lot of land to set a building upon for that purpose.

CANADA-Missionaries flying from Persecution. —It appears, that two or three years since, two Missionaries were sent out from Geneva, Switzerland, to labor among the French Catholic population of Lower Canada. They commenced their labors at Grand Ligne, amid great opposition, and persevered in their work, notwithstanding the obloquy and reproach, threats and abuse, which were continually heaped upon them. In one instance, Mr. Rousay, (one of the missionaries,) was way-laid and severely beaten with clubs by a troop of women. Their labors were blessed to the conversion of a considerable number of Catholics. This only enraged their enemies the more, and drew down double vengeance. Their gardens were plandered, their prayer meetings disturbed, their windows broken by a mob, and the horses of all the converts from popery shorn of their maines and tails, so as to expose them to derision and insult, wherever they went. Ligne, amid great opposition, and persevered in their

When the insurrection broke out, they were expos-When the insurrection broke out, they were exposed to fresh persecutions and dangers, insomuch that the Missionaries and Canadian converts, fifty one in number, (leaving thirteen to follow them.) were compelled to flee for their lives and take refuge in Champlain. One of the Missionaries was fired at, but he escaped unhurt. They describe the French Catholic population as ignorant and degraded in the extreme, and as totally incapable of self-government. [Mehigan Observer.

#### Foreign Summary

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship Philadelphia, from London, at New York, brings London papers to the 25th December, inclusive, nine days later than those by the Garrick. London was visited by a severe gale of wind, on the 20th Dec. Several by a severe gale of wind, on the 20th Dec. Several houses in the western and northwestern suburbs were partially unroofed, and in two instances large portions of buildings in the course of erection were blown down. Other parts of the country appear also to have suffered. The Mersey and several other streams overflowed their banks, houses were blown down, bridges carried away and several lives lost. In Bradford the water was six feet deep in the streets. The dispute between Holland and Belgium, growing out of the affair of Luxemburg forest, seems not

ing out of the affair of Luxemburg forest, seems not likely to prove very alarming. It was understood g out of the alart of Luxenburg lovest, seems not kely to prove very alarming. It was understood int the cabinets of France and England had been ap-ealed to by the King of Belgium, and by their media-on it was expected that the affair would be amicably ettled. The Dutch King, however, was carrying off

Letters from Hanover state that the discontents are creasing, and hint at the probability of a revolution ood had already been shed. On the 11th of December, the King issued a decree, dismissing the seven protesting professors of Gottingen, and banishing three of them from the kingdom. This led to meetthree of them from the kingdom. This led to meet-ings and commotions among the students, who were charged by a troop of dragoons. Three of the atu-dents were killed, and eight severely wounded. There had been a riot also at Munster.

A new Spanish ministry has been formed. Espar-

A new Spanish ministry has once is a member.

Parliament was to meet again on the 16th of January, instead of the first of February, as originally intended, in consequence of the state of affairs in Canada.

Lord Brougham read a petition from the Baptist missionaries in Jamaica, praying for the immediate missionaries in Jamaica, praying for the immediate of carro apprenticeship.

Lord Aberdeen Lord Brougham read a petition from the Dapusa missionaries in Jamaica, praying for the immediate abolition of negro apprenticeship. Lord Aberdeen asked what steps had been taken to promote education among the slave population of the West India colonies. Lord Glenelg replied that sums of money had been applied to this object, upon principles which met general approbation: and that Mr. Latrobe, the distinguished traveller, had been sent to the colonies are inspected over these matters. as inspector over these matters.

FROM FRANCE.—The latest London papers an Chambers on the 17th of December, after the recenection of the Deputies. More than usual precau-ms were taken for the protection of the person of e king, by the parade of troops, and the exclusion of the crowd from the route of the royal procession The chamber opens under favorable auspices, in the state and organization of parties. The King's Speech, represents the kingdom as in a highly pros-perous state, and its relations with foreign powers on e most amicable footing.

The terrible story of the English and American pe ers, about the seizure of 600 young women in the Ukraine, and their forced marriage (or worse) to the Russian soldiers, by order of the Emperor, is all

CANADA.-The Canada war appears to be at an CANADA.—The Canada war appears to be at an end. There are no insurgents in arms in Canada, nor Canada Patriots in this country. The remnant of Brigadier General Sutherland's force on Bois Blanc, retreated to an American island, where they were visited by Gov. Mason of Michigan, who came in a steamboat from Detroit with a hundred volunt crs, and prevailed on them to pass over in his boat to the main land and there to disperse. Sutherland was arrested at Detroit, and carried before the District Ludge for examination, and was by him discharged. Judge for examination, and was by him discharged There will probably be no further attempt to invade Canada in that quarter. The Navy Islanders are pro-bably scattered along the American shore of the Lake, without any definite plan of future operations.

A party of about 200 of these pirates had bivounched in the village of Fredonia. Col. Worth with a party of troops, having arrived at Dunkirk in the steamboat Fulton, made a forced march upon Fredonia, and there made prize of three or four loads of arms. which had been deposited there by the pirates a few

### Domestic Summary.

### CONGRESS.

Thursday, Jan. 25. Senate.—Mr. Allen, of Ohio, presented a memorial signed by citizens of that State, praying Congress to take measures for causing reparation and redress to be made by the British government. ment, for the outrage on the Caroline,-r ernment, for the outrage on the Caroline,—remonstrating against the passage of the bill for enforcing the observance of our neutral obligations, (which has already passed the Senate)—and protesting against what the memorialists are pleased to call an interposition by the British government, in the relations between this country and Mexico. Referred to the Com. on Foreign Relations.

The Senate took up the bill (which was yesterday ordered to be engressed) providing for an increase of

ordered to be engrossed) providing for an increase of the military establishment of the United States, passed it and sent it to the House for concurrence

House .- Mr. Wise, from the Select Com. appointed on this subject, reported a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution, which shall prohibit the Executive from nominating or appointing any senator or representative in Congress to office during the term of such senator's or representative's service, and for two years thereafter. The resolu-tion was adopted, unanimously by the select com. Read twice, referred to the com. of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

Increase of the Army .- The bill for the increase of the army, which passed the Senate on Thursday, provides for an increase of the rank and file of the infantry and artillery regiments, to the amount of about 15,000 men. Also for mincrease in the different branches of the staff—an increase in the compensation of the officers, by raising the price of the army string for the same price with the same raison. ration to the same price with the navy ration-extending the time of enlistment-and a restoration of

tending the time of entist-cent—and a restoration of the bounty, and a slight increase of pay to the pri-vates, musicians, and non-commissioned officers. The disturbed condition of our country, and the disposition evinced in many quarters to disregard the laws of the country and of nations, as well as the vast extent of our line of frontiers, inhabited by a warlike and treacherous people, make this proposed in crease of our army a necessary measure.

Home Squadron.—The exploring squadron seems to have been broken up at length, and several of the vessels are now to constitute a home squadron for active service forthwith. Commodore Ridgly at New

was made for a single end. Its faculties, its capacities, its desires, all point one way. In a multiplicity altogether, 'The result of the meeting was, that a law was made forbidding rum to be landed in the fobjects, then, it cannot find its chief good. Weatines, vexation and disappointment will be the re-times, vexation and disappointment will be the re-times of the willage of Pasco-to a low York, John S. Taylor. 1837. pp. 182.

This "fancy piece" of the poetic muse, from the village of Pasco-altogram.—The inhabitants of the village of Pasco-altogram.—The inhabitants of the village of Pasco-altogram.

The inhabitants of the village of Pasco-altogram.—The inhabitants of the village of Pasco-altogram.

The consort and consort a the Active will cruize between Sandy Hook and the Capes of Virginia, for the benefit of vessels bound to the Chesapeake and Delaware rivers,—Traveller.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. The Committees to whom have been referred va rious subjects relating to the Banks, have not yet reported. The following are the most important iten

of business, which have come to maturity: Bounty on Wheat .- The Committee on Agricu Bounty on Wheat.—The Committee on Agriculture have reported a bill to the House, to encourage the production of Wheat in Massachusetts. It grants a bounty of two dollars to every person who shall raise fifteen bushels of well cleansed wheat, and five cents a bushel for every bushel above fifteen bushels; and to the person who shall the greatest quantity of wheat on one farm, not less than five hundred bushels—one hundred dollars.

Maine granted a bounty last year, and the consequence has been the increase of her wheat crop to a

quence has been the increase of her wheat crop to a million of bushels—whilst Mussachusetts probably did not raise twenty thousand bushels.—Transcript.

An order passed to consider the expediency of granting a bounty to each person who shall in any one year raise more than 60 bushels of sound Indian

The bill concerning the West Stockbridge Rail The bill concerning the West Stockbridge Rail Road Coporation, and a bill to continue in force the act incorporating the Salem Commercial Insurance Company, passed to be enacted.

The bill for establishing a board of Bank Commis sioners passed the Senate on Wednesday with but one dissenting vote.

Maine.—The address of Governor Kent occupies several columns of the Portland papers. He attri-butes the financial embarrassments to the measures of the national administration, and while he considers that the Banks ought to make all the efforts in their power to resume specie payments, yet he recommends that they be treated with reasonable indulgence. He recommends the sale of the public lands, to actual recomments the sale of the public lands, to actual settlers, at very moderate prices,—that the bounty on wheat be continued another year,—the increase of the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court,—a codification of the criminal law, and that some monument be erected over the remains of the late Gov. Enoch Lincoln, which are now without a stone to nark the place where they rest.

Atlantic Steam Navigation.—At last the long talked of attempt to navigate the Atlantic by steam, in certainly on the point of being made. Lieut. J. Hosken, of the Royal Navy, arrived here on Thursday from Liverpool, in the Garrick, for the purpose making the necessary arrangements for the recepti of the "Great Western steam ship," and for keepi up an intercourse, by her means with Great Britain She is already built, and is now in London taking it her machinery. Having accomplished the object of his present voyage, Lieut. Hosken will immediate return and assume the command of this vessel, is which he expects to arrive at this port in the course of the month of April next. Her points of departure ar Bristol and New York. She is about 1350 tops but den, and it is calculated will carry about 600 tons of coal.—N. Y. Courier and Ing.

Colonization .- A gentleman in Lebanon co. Ten-now so anxious to go to Arrica, that the committee of altimore is thronged with applicants. In the past year there have been not less than six vessels chartered and fitted out with emigrants, teachers, missionaries, and officers, to be borne by the winds of Providence to the coast of Africa.

Storm at New Orleans .- During a thunder squall at New Orleans on the 18th inst, the ship Tarquin, which had cleared for Liverpool, with a gargo o 1670 bales of cotton, was struck by the electric fluid and had her main ast shivered. The lighwaing de cending perpendicularly, penetrated the hold, where ed that fire had been communicated to the hales of cotton. She had been towed back to the Levee, and her cargo was discharging. The brig Nestor, of Newburyport, the ship Olympia, and the parque Leontine, were all more or less injured by the effects of the storm.

Destructive Fire at New York .- A fire broke ut at New York at noon on Monday, in a stable, in ne rear of No. 372 Fifth street, near Avenue D. which, owing to a severe gale, approaching to a tem-est, destroyed Nos. 372, 374, 376, and 378 on 7th street, Nos 66, 58, 60, 62, 64, 57, 59, 61, 63, 5, and 67 on Avenue D, (all substantial modern uilt houses,) a two story brick store, a brick stable and a number of sheds and small out houses. &c &c., on Sixth street. The occupants were ge persons in good circumstances and suffered in less in the destruction of their furniture. Some milies nearest the breaking out of the fire lost every thing they possessed .- Transcript.

# STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Temperance Convention will be held in the Odeon edi esday, Feb. 21, 183c, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The obj

riends of temperance are excuestly requested to be pre and participate in the deliberations of that body.

Maron Lawrence,
JOHN EDWARDS,
SAN'L B. WALCOTT,
JOHN TAPPAN,
All coltors in the State are requested to give the about insertion in their papers.

17 MR. RUSSELL will give a Lecture on Elocution—in-roductory to a course of Readings and Rectustions—at the Femple, on the evening of Monday, the 5th Feb. at 7 o'clock, Admission free Chers, and persons who take an interest in Elocution, are respectfully invited to attend. Boston, Feb. 1, 1838.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1838.

The Middlesex South Association will meet at Unionville Rev. Mr. M'Intire's,) on Tuesday, the 6th of February next, a 2 o'clock P. M. Brethren will please remember the rules is regard to punctuality.

E. D. Moore, Scribe.

### CARD.

D. M. Long, Pastor of the Mariner' Church, acknowledges the receipt, through Mr. Thomas Chubback, of Frfty Two Ind-lars, from the Youth's Marine Bible Society of the Mason St. Sabbath School, for the purpose of purchasing Bibles to dis-tribute among scamen. Also from the same Society, On Hundred Copies of "Letters on Sabbath Schools," for distri-bution among scamen.

In this city, Mr. Banuel H. Bowman, to Misa Charlotte Frazier—Mr. Carlos Chamberlin, to Misa Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Moses Jaquith—Mr Thomas R. F. Noves, to Misa Jane C. Plummer, formerly of Fordrand—Mr. Ebeuezer G. Garren, to Misa Ann Maria Ward—Mr. Martin Barnes, to Misa Eliza Ann Sevey, of Thomaston.

At East Boston, Mr. Peter Duncan, late of Aberdeen, to Miss Mary Jones, of this city.

In Mediord, Mr. Oliver Russell, of West Cambridge, to Miss Caroline Sheel, of M.

John Todd, to Miss Abigail C. eldes In Athens, Ohio, on the 13th ult. by Rev. Prof. Andrews Rev. Timothy Stearns, to Miss Catharine G. Taylor, all of A

### DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Friday morning last, George L. son of Dr. Pronk, 19. His death was occasioned by burns received at the fire in East Cambridge, about a formight since.

Miss Elizabeth Downs, 60.

In Rodony, Sinz Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Nathaniel Tileston, 62.

In Salem, Mrs. Rachel R. wife of Mr. T. Putnam Derby, and daughter of Win. Ropes, Esq. 35.

In Taunton, Mr. Edward Gulliver, 53. He had been deranged over 30 years.

In Natick, William Goodenow, Esq. 79.

In Westford, Jan. Ie, Mrs. Lydia Patten, relict of the late Issae Patten, 73.

In Providence, on Saturday, the 27th inst. Asa Ames, Esq. in the 66th year of his age.

In Hamilton, Warren County, Ohio, 12th Jan., Mr. Jesse Gold, 82, a native of Massachusetts, and a Patriot of the Re-

In Providence, on Saturday, the 27th inst. As Ames, Eaq. in the 65th year of his age.

In Hamilton, Warren County, Ohio, 12th Jan., Mr. Jesser Gould, &2, a native of Massachusetta, and a Patriot of the Revolution—he was one of the early settlers of Parmington, Mechaer be resided until 18-56. On the 8th, he chopped wood, as was his practice, for a little exercise.

In New Ocleans, John P. Child, of Taunton, 19.

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From the Daity Advertiser & Patriot.

At market, \$80 Beef Cattle, and 1075 Sheep. 40 Beef Cat.

l.

Beef Cattle—No particular variation from last
Ve quote to correspond, viz. extra at \$7 a 7 25; first
6 59 a \$7; second quality 5 75 a 6 25; third qualiuality at 6 50 a \$7; second quanty 5 to 1.4 50 a 5 50. 4 50 a 5 50. Sheep—We notice sales at 2 38, 2 62, \$3, 3 50, \$4 and 5 50.

#### ELOCUTION.

NSTRUCTION in ELOCUTION given to Classes
Schools, to Private Classes, to Families, and to Individuals.
WILLIAM RUSSELL. ls.

Boston, Feb. 2, 1838.

\* \* Mr. R. may be found daily, in the forenoon, at Chann

#### Mt. Holvoke Female Seminary.

HE Second Term in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 4, and will continue 20 weeks. One are received under 16 years of age. It is expected the pupils at entrance will understand the general prin-so of English Grammar, and possess a thorough knowl-of Geography, U. S. History, Watts on the Mind, and so I proficiency in Arithmetic, as will enuble them to solve nuch proficiency in Arithmetic, as will enable cadily, any question in Colburn's First Less ms's Arithmetic. No other stainments, ad extensive, will be considered a substitu-aratory branches. In selecting applicants here will be a reference to comparative as there will be a reference to comparative age, attainments maturity of character, and time of application. Letters of en quiry and of application, may be addressed to Miss EUNICE CALDWELL, South Hadley, Ms. JOS. D. CONDIT, Seelry South Hadley, Mass. Jan. 26, 1838. 3w.

A NEW TRIBUTE

No the Memory of James Brainerd Taylor. In one Vol.
12mo. 446 pages. For Sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill. THE ANXIOUS INQUIRER AFTER SALVATION,

Tected and encouraged. By John Angell James, there of "Family Monitor," "Christian Charity," &c. Sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill. Feb.

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DELICIOUS DISSENSIONS: their Cause and Cure. A

Reference in the Prize Casay. By Pharcellus Church, author of Philosophy of Beachers. I vol. 12mm.

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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There are three things in these Notes which have given us much satisfaction—first, the kind and cathode spirit everywhere manifest—second, the labor is bestewed upon the really difficult texts—third, the practical reflections are few, and to the point.

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From the liastan Recorder.

to heads of families who cannot purchase more expensive works.

From the Boston Recorder.

The notes are brief, limited to passages that require explanation, and to the point. Important topies of reflection are often suggested, in the point, in the properties of reflection are often suggested.

In the suggested of the properties of reflection are often suggested.

From 2 into allow, rather than to render those libers unnecessary.

The Book before us in its mechanical execution, is one of the most beautiful specimens of workmanship we ever saw. Although it is stated that in this work the notes are chiefly explanatory, yet there are scattered throughout, many practical remarks of great excellence.

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#### Poetry.

For the Boston Recorder. SONNETS, .- By W. B. T. IX.

IX.
THE BUNKER HILL PILE.
Time was when men, to keep in memory
Brave deeds of their old fathers, on this spot,
Where battle in just quarrel once was hot aid that hewn stone should rise, and ever be A record of their daring, who did mee The Briton in unequal, bloody fight,
Strong in the cause of Country, God, and RightAnd won their victory in a proud retrest.
Now, (such the loftier triumph of sweet Peace,)
The work, like troubled Babel, is at stand.

Long be it thus !- No monument our land

CHARLES RIVER. I do remember thee, transparent stream !

And cause there is that I should sometic And cause there is that I should sometimes dwell Gratefully on the season loved so well— (Glances of which, in fancy's witching dream Come up in sober manhood,) Childhood's hour! When wasted with disease, my languid frame They plunged beneath thy waters. Newly came, By oft-repeated trial, health and power To my unhopeful system. Strength of limb, And reasovated life, didst thou restore To him so beluless and so dead before. To him so helpless and so dead before. For this, while I gaze on thee, unto Him

Who scooped thy winding way, and fringed thy banks

XI. SEVENAY.

The Sundays of man's life,
Threaded together on time's string,
Make braceles to adorn the wife
Of the eternal, glorious King.—The Church.
ect Sabbath! gift of heaven, which selfish man
Would never on himself have thus bestowed;—
A green spot art thou in the dreary road
life salourning, energy sepath day found. Of life, sojourning; every seventh day found.
Where we, thought gathered, earth withdrawn, may
The overwhelming glories scattered round
The universe of God. Or, called by bells, Drink, in his temple, where it freely wells, Water of Life; such as the woman drew Never by old Samaria, but which knew The heavenly Teacher. Me, stript of my pride, Show, on this Day, as here I waiting he
Panting with thirst, on this parched, waste way si
The path, dear Lord! to Sabbath streams on high.

XII. BRUTALITY. I saw two dogs, in open street, one day, Fighting most madly. They were very strong, Well shaped and active; and they fiercely shook And bit each other, till their strength gave way.

They were cheered on again by a vile throng
Of men and vagrant boys, who idly took

Sides in the battle; betting, some on Dick, And some on generous Neptune. Sick
At heart, and weary of my race, I said:
"Which of the animals is noblest—he
Whose savage cruelty is basely fed By pain and blood, and who is pleased to see

Flesh torn and quivering in eager fight,-Or him, the misnamed brute? The brute, in reason's sight. XIII.

COMPASSION—from real life. The squalid woman sat beside the hed; And on that tattered bed, lay in repose Of death, her husband, who had died that night The room was cumbered with old furniture And dirt. Reclined upon a broken chest Was the sick daughter, munching a poor crust Another, yet, was there; a reighbour girl, Who came with right good will and kindliness. To aid these sufferers. She the woman soothed, And washed and fed the child; and decently Prepared the clay for its last narrow house.

XIV. THE SAILOR BOY. Arise, O Lord! look kindly on the deep Dark waters, which thy mighty hand outflung; Whose wond'rous, awful beauty bards have sung And still exhausted not. While thy winds sweep Its moaning surface, and the billows leap Up to the heavens: when the storm's knell is rung And every wave, tumultuous, hath a tongue Telling of God, who can its fury keep And who doth give it bridle-O look down In pity on that far off widow's joy—
Her only hope, her comfort. Do not frown
Upon her prayer at this rough midnight hour;
But speak! and spoil the dreadful tempest's power, And spare to her lone love her SAILOR BOY

### Discussion.

WHAT IS DUTY? It may be thought by those who have had attence to read the articles which have alpatience to read the articles which have already appeared under this caption, that I am making very slow progress toward an answer to the question which it contains. Perhaps, in this particular, I resemble somewhat my friends, the abolitionists, with whom I sympathize strongly as to general principles, though I do not belong to any of their societies. It is said of them, that, although they are talking loud and laboring hard, they are making no probefore any thing could be seen that looked like

What is duty, in respect to American slave-ry? Does any one say, this is an unimportant inquiry? that, even if slavery is an evil of as fearful magnitude as the most zealous abolionist ascribes to it, we have little to do with t, and may therefore spare ourselves the trou-le of inquiring what we ought to do? Per-

tain age which is determined by law, held as minors and apprentices; subjected to bondage in prison perhaps for crime; and in various ways they may suffer material restrictions upon freedom; and yet be very far from the condition of slavery. "The cardinal principle of slavery," says Judge Strand, "that the slave is not to be ranked among sentient beings, but among things; is an article of property, a chattel personal; obtains, as undoubted law, in all these, (the slaveholding) States." By the law of South Carolina, "Slaves shall be deemed, held, taken, reported, and adjudged in law, to

slavery, as it exists in the southern and southwestern States. Our fellow-men, "our brethren by the common blood of nature and of redemption," are robbed of the crowning distinction of Max, and reduced to the condition
of a ruline, an article of property, an instrument of labor, a commodity of merchandize
and gain. The right which every man is conscious of possessing, the right to himself, to
make a free use of his own powers, subject
only to those restrictions which God has imposed, or which, in accordance with the principles of justice, civil government may impose, this right, which is, in fact, the foundation of all other, is denied to them. Their
will—and without will what is man but a thing!
—is in effect annihilated. The slave must
not do what he wills, but what his master wills. ment of labor, a commodity of merchandize and gain. The right which every man is conscious of possessing, the right to himself, to make a free use of his own powers, subject only to those restrictions which God has imposed, or which, in accordance with the principles of justice, civil government may impose, this right, which is, in fact, the foundation of all other, is denied to them. Their will—and without will what is man but a thing!—is in effect annihilated. The slave must not do what he wills, but what his master wills. All his rights are legally to a great extent actually swallowed up in his master's. He is a mere appendage to another's condition; a tool to be used for another's convenience or pleasure; a machine to work out another's ends, while he is allowed. sre; a machine to work out another's ends, while he is allowed to have none of his own. Such is slavery according to law, and such it is with comparatively few exceptions, in fact. This is the essence of it; and as might be expected, it developes itself in a thousand hide-ous forms in the operation of the system. Nor can it be necessary to show that such a

system is unjust, oppressive, inhuman, degra-ling, brutalizing, even with all the alleviating circumstances which can be thrown around it. Tell a man that he is not his own, but another man's; that there is to him no such thing as self-ownership; that his will is to be crushed, his whole being made the appendage, and all his powers the tools of another; and you tell him that he is not a man. Go on and enforce all this, and you reduce him practically to a brute. He loses the highest prerogative of humanity. Those principles and instincts of his nature which God gave him to urge him forward in the way of improvement and virtue, are at once destroyed. Hence we find the slaves almost universally, low-minded, stupid,

#### Miscellany.

HURRICANE IN OHIO.

Letter from a Student in Hudson College, Ohio, to a gentle man in Medway, Mass. Communicated for the Recorder. Western Reserve College, Oct. 21st, 1837. Dear Friends,-I take my pen to address you at this time with peculiar feelings. There

are times when a Christian feels the responsi-bilities resting upon him, the necessity of be-ing faithful to all over whom he can exert any influence. God sets home some truth or some providence so powerfully that none can remain forgetful of the concerns of eternity, of the worth of never dying souls. And now I feel as never felt before, the utter folly, the awful danger of trusting for one instant in any thing short of a gospel faith, a gospel salvation. God has passed before my eyes in one of those terrible, inscrutible providences that steip the world of all its fancied permanence, and forces the beholder to feel that hope and happiness must be based upon something more permanent than any thing it can afford. I have been than any thing it can afford. I have been upon a spot, where day before yesterday stood the comfortable house of a prosperous family. They had been year after year adding to the necessaries, the conveniences of life. The wilderness by their hands had been turned to a fruitful field, and they had erected a dwelling which they fondly hoped would protect them from the storm and tempest, and be the scene of much domestic neare and hampiness. Their of much domestic peace and happiness. Their barns and storehouses were filled with the of much domestic peace and happiness. Their barns and storehouses were filled with the fruits of a bountiful providence, and years of happiness doubtless arose in bright prospect before them. Nothing could prevent this, for health mantled the ruddy cheeks of the sons just ripening into manhood, and the father in the prime of life saw also around him a daughter who transies to be the sures of the second of ter, who promised to be the nurse of the de-clining years of himself and his partner. One there was, the aged grandmother, whose stay upon earth must of course be short; but she knew the value of a Saviour's blood, and had, I trust, found others among them willing to partake with her of its saving benefits. Thus they were, all present, happiness, all future, hope. On Thursday night several of the fam-ily had been to a neighboring wedding, and about 12 o'clock returned to their home and of them, that, although they are taking to be and laboring hard, they are making no pre-gress. The citadel of slavery is as impregna-ble as ever. Now these persons will do well to consider that it took a considerable time to cut down and prepare the cedars on Lebanon, and terrible desolation upon that before happy before any thing could be seen that looked like the beautiful structure which stood, at length, in Jerusalem, the joy of the whole earth. The same may be true in respect to the progress of the abolition cause. The business to be done at present may be only the cutting down of the cedars and the fashioning of the stones at the quarry. By and by—God grant that it may be so!—we may see the grand work accomplished, and that—as in the erection of the temple—without the sound of a hammer or any other iron instrument in the process. But, to return to the question seemed to be deposited in wild confusion, prin-cipally in three different places, one say 15, an-other 40, another still considerably further. An ox cart was lifted from the ground and carried 40 rods over a barn, and then thrown down, while a harrow from the same spot was drop-ped upon the barn which remained almost en-ticely uninjured. In fine, every thing was brokhaps it may appear in the sequel, that we have much to do with it—" much every way." At into a thousand pieces; fragments were found at into a thousand pieces; fragments were found a distance of four miles, and a bonnet and gown acquainting ourselves with the nature and execution. The woods around in the track of the eight. The woods around in the track of the tent of the evil.

1. What is Slavery? It has been well said, that "a great variety of conditions, relations, and tenures, indispensable to the social state, are confounded with slavery; and thus slaveholding is deemed quite harmless, if not virtuous." There are many things interwoven with the condition of the slave which are not, and do not belong to the essential element of slavery. There are many disabilities and deprivations under which men may labor, and yet not be slaves. They may be deprived of the right of suffrage; rendered ineligible to office; taxed without their personal consent; cruelly treated by guardians or the civil anthority; till a certain age which is determined by law, held as tain age which is determined by law, held as minors and apprentices; subjected to bondage tin prison perhaps for crime; and in various ways they may suffer material restrictions upprepared a tittle brandy and water. On pertree near whose foot she was lying; the mother had recovered herself sufficiently to wrap a buffalo skin around herself, and there sat in the dark, surrounded by the wreck of all that had been dear to her on earth; ignorant doubtable been dear to her on earth; ignorant doubtable so of the full extent of her loss, yet knowing enough to cause dreadful forebodings of the full. Truly, said he that is not much; but reality. Now pause, and contemplate this faint.

eivil code of Louisiana, "a slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs; the master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, and his labor; he can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire any thing, but what must belong to his master."

Here then we have the essential element of slavery, as it exists in the southern and southwestern States. Our fellow-men, "our breth-ren by the common blood of nature and of respiratory." trimmed and burning? If not, can you in care-less security commit yourselves to a slumber, from which so many have awaked in eternity? The voice of God's providence as well as his word must be heeded, and wo to those who pass carelessly by where his finger has written, "all below the sun is vanity." "Stay not for the morrow's stan;" if unprepared, let no time be lost in committing your soul to the only Sa-viour. Say nothing of present engagements; these young men on the evening of that year. viour. Say nothing of present engagements; these young men on the evening of that very night had been attending the welding of a friend, and returned from that scene of festivity and joy at midnight, and had probably but closed their eyes when God called them away. If they were prepared all was well; but if not, does it not seem as if they had been sporting on the very brink of eternity? See then how it is with you, and whatsoever your hand finds to do, do it with all thy might; for there is no knowledge, wisdom, or device in the grave whither thou goest.

UNSHAREN CONFIDENCE IN GOD EXEMPLI-FIED. [From the German.]—Tantelus gives us an account of a certain divine, who was en-gaged for eight years in unceasing supplica-tion to God, that he would direct him to some are at once destroyed. Hence we find the slaves almost universally, low-minded, stupid, without enulation, without self-respect. Exceptions may exist. But whoever has lived among them can testify to the general truth of my position. When he came to the church door between among them can testify to the general truth of my position.

It appears to me impossible that any man of common benevolence, can contemplate slavery even in the light of the abstract principles involved in it, without abhorrence and grief; abhorrence of the naked, odious injustice of the thing, and grief that it should exist in a free and Christian country. Let the reader fix his eye steadily upon it, till his heart bleeds, and his spirit puts up the fervent prayer, "Lord, send thou deliverance to the oppressed!" Jus.

Justice of the came to the church door, he there saw a poor miserable looking beggar with torn clothes and a haggard countenance. He saluted the beggar with these words: "God send thee a happy morning." The beggar replied, "I do not remote of ever having had an unhappy morning."—"Well," says the divine, "I hope God may bestow upon von much joy; what do you say to that?" The beggar replied, "I have never had any sorrow!" The divine knew not what to say, but at length requested the beggar to countenance.

never had any sorrow!? The divine knew not what to say, but at length requested the beggar to explain himself. "That I will cheerfully do," says the beggar. "In the first place," says he, "you wished me a happy morning. I replied I never-expe-rienced an unhappy one, and this is actually a fact: for when I am hungry (which is often the case) I praise the Lord:—when the bleak lact: for when I am hungry (which is often the case) I praise the Lord;—when the bleak storms of the north bend upon my thinly clad body, I praise the Lord;—when the rain descends in torrents, and the snow falls rapidly—when the thunders roll tremendously in the heavens-when the vivid lightning blazes fro the clouds—and, in short, let the weather be what it will, I always praise the Lord; and this is the reason why I have never seen an unbann womand. unhappy morning!

"In the second place, you wished that God might bestow upon me much joy. I replied to that, that I never had any sorrow, and that too is certainly true; for I know how to confide in God, and I know too that every thing he does is right. Whowever therefore God suffers to hefall me, be it sweet or bitter, joy or sorrow, adversity or prosperity, I consider it all for the best—all things shall work together for good to them that loss God N them that love God."

them that love God."

The divine appeared to be astounded at this, and asked the beggar this curious question:
"What would you do if God were to turn you into hell?" "Ah!" says the beggar, "he will not do that: but if he were to do it, I have two arms, one of faith, the other of love, and with these I would grasp him with such firmness that I would take him along even to hell! and then I would not be unhappy in hell,—if God were there, no evil could come nigh unto me. were there, no evil could come night anto me, for I would rather be in hell with God, than to be in heaven without him!"

### THE HAPPY MAN.

How happy is the condition of that man who through God's mercy has attained to a state of communion with the Father of spirits! What can be want who enjoys him that possesses all things? "In thy presence is fulness of joy," saith the psalmist; on the contrary, in his estranging of himself from us, there is nothing but grief and horror. It is with God and the soul as betwirt the sun and the earth. In the declining of the year, when the sun draws afar off from us, how doth the earth mourn and droop; how do the trees east off the ornaments of their leaves and fruis; how doth the sap of boughs seemingly sero and dead! But at the approach of it, in the rising of the spring, all things seem revived; the earth decks berselt in her fresh habiliments of blossoms, leaves and flowers, to entertain those confortable heats and influences. So, and more, it is in the declining or approach of this all glorious San of Righte-ousness. In his presence there is life and bles-sedness; in his absence nothing but grief, disconsolateness, despair. If an earthly being do but withdraw himself from us for a time, we are troubled; how much more if the King of Glory shall absent himself from us in displeasure. Surely, nothing but our sins can estrange him from us; our miseries do rather attract him to us; our sins, and they only, do separate between God and us. Lord, what can we do without thee? O do thou draw us unto thee, that we may come: do thou enable us to draw nigh unto thee upon the feet of our affections, up-on the bands of our actions, upon the knees of our prayers; that so thou mayest draw night unto us in thine ordinances, in thine audience, in thy grace and mercy, in thine aid and salva tion.—Bishop Hall.

WESLEY'S OPINION OF MODERATE SPIRIT DRINKING. The following instructive anecdote appears in the Isle of Man "Temperance Guardian," in a letter from Mr. Towle:—

When stationed in the city of Bath, I was introduced into the company of an aged man, whom I understood to have been intimate with Mr. Wesley, and once a useful local preacher. We entered into conversation about Mr. Wesley's times, when among other things, he observed,—"On one occasion, when Mr. Wesley dined with me, after dinner, as usual, I prepared a little brandy and water. On peris not to be tanked among sentient beings, but among things; is an article of property, a chartel personal; obtains, as undoubted law, in all these, (the slaveholding) States." By the law of South Carolina, "Slaves shall be deemed, held, taken, reported, and adjudged in law, to be chattels personal in the hands of their owners and possessors, and their executors, administrators, and assigns. to all intents, constitutions, and purposes whalsoever." By the

taken the timely warning of his good friend Wesley.—But alas! he trifled with his little drops, until he actually did become a drunkard, ruined his reputation, and at the very time I had the interview with him, he was a poor, old, miserable backslider, apparently within few steps of his grown few steps of his grave.

Pious Munificence.—"One morning," says his biographer, "Dr. Rodgers, attended by an officer of his church, called in his soliciting tour, at the house of an excellent woman, a widow, who had recently lost by death a pious and beloved daughter. As her circumstances were narrow, little was expected from her. Indeed they called upon her chiefly to show their respect, and to avoid the imputation of either forgetting her person, or despising her mite. To their great surprise, however, when their errand was made known, she presented to them, with much promptness and cordiality, a sum, which, for her, was very large; so large, indeed, that they felt and expressed some scruple about accepting it. She immediately put an end to their scruples by saying, with much feeling and decision,—'You must take it all. I had laid it up as a portion for my daughter; and am determined, that He who has my daughter, shall have her portion too."

REMORSE AT NEGLECTED STUDIES .- 'If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse these pages,' says Sir Walter Scott, in his au-tobiography, 'let such a reader remember that I recollect in my manhood the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth; that through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered by my own igno-rance; and that I would at this moment give rance; and that I would at this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire, if by doing so I could rest the re-maining part upon a sound foundation of learn-ing and science.'

Dr. Franklin, when at Paris, being in com-Dr. Franklin, when at Paris, being in company with an Italian nobleman, the conversation turned upon religion, which the nobleman spoke of—'How comes it,' says the doctor, 'that the Italians, who are born at the very fountain of religion, should possess so little of it?' 'That's easily answered,' replied the nobleman. 'In Italy we manufacture, it is true, a great quantity of religion; but like other. a great quantity of religion; but like other manufactures, it's all for Exportation.

A pleasant cheerful wife, is as a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like a thunder-cloud charged with electric fluid. At such "times a wise man will keep clear," if posssible, in order to avoid the shock.

Mortality for the city of Boston, 1837 .- Population, 80,325. Deaths, 1,843. Principal causes:— Accidental, 13; apoplexy, 31; diseases of the brain, 15; cancer, 14; child-hed, 18; consumption, 212; convulsions, 52; croup, 44; delirium tremens, 11; dropsy, 112; drowned, 23; diseases of the heart, 24; ping cough, 19; inflammation of the brain, 23 inflammation of the lungs, 114; inflammation of the bowels, 41; intoxication, 17; measles, 24; palsy, 13; scarlatina, 39; small pox, 13; sore threat, 10; still-born, 100; suicide, 10.

A Clergyman, who had been elected to the Legis-lature of Maine, returned his credentials to the House and resigned his seat, on the grounds, 1st. that he was a minister of the gospel, and in that capacity had duties to attend to, which he considered of more importance than any he could discharge there; 2d, he was elected without his consent, and against his avowed wishes; and 3d, his mind was devoted to such subjects as would render him incapable of doing justice.

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2W.--

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#### EMIGRANTS TO ILLINOIS.

EMISCRIBER is now on a visit to New England for the purpose of forming a Colony to go West early in the Spring. It is resides in the town of Rockwell, Ladsalle Jounty, State of Illinois. For the purpose of giving informa-tion on the subject, and presenting the inducements for set-lement, he will be at Boston on and a few days after the the lay of February, and can be seen at No. 5 Cornhill, and at also boarding bouse, No. 19 Somerset street. Below are a few of the prominent facts, as to the situation of the town, its advantages and the principles of its organiza-tion.

1st. It is situated directly on the banks of the Illinois river, bout 250 miles from its junction with the Mississippl. The

Jet. It is situated directly on the lunks of the Illinois river, about 250 miles from its junction with the Mississippi. The river is unvigable for steam boats to this place design the whole year, except when obstructed by ice in winter; and during the scason of navigation, steam boats are constantly arriving and departing. Except when the river is unusually high, when the steam boats ascend as high as Ottorca, it is substantially at the head of steam boat anvigation.

2d. The Illinois and Michigan canal passes through the town for half a mile parallel to the river, and terminates on the State Land just below Rockwell. This canal is to be of unusual dimensions, being 60 feet in width at the sunface of the water, and 6 feet deep, affording by far the most important communication between the Lake Country and the Valley of the Mississippi. It is estimated to cost \$8,060,000, and the United States Government have given lands supposed to be sufficient to complete it. It is now in the course of rapid construction, under the authority of the State, and the portion passing through Rockwell in about half completed, and the work is in progress.

work is in progress.

The great Central Rail Rail Road proceeding through whole State, from the mouth of the Charles is a contract of the Charles in the Charles is a contract of the Charles in the Cha

he work is in progress.

3d. The great Central Rail Rail Road proceeding through he whole State, from the mouth of the Ohio river to Galena, idistance of more than 300 miles; being the main branch sith which all the other rail roads in the State connect, crosses the illinois river at the tennination of the canal. This work is undertaken by the State, and a portion at each end of the road, and II miles on each side of the Illinois river at this place, has been ordered by the commissioners of public works to be placed under contracts immediately.

4th. This town is situated in the most fertile region of this country. There is not probably a section of the country as fertile, and with as little waste land, as a belt 50 miles wide, 25 miles each way from Rockwell, extending from the lillinois to the Mississippi river.

5th miles cach way from Rockwell, extending from the canal, from Rockwell with the state beside.

6th. A very valuable miles of bituminous coal has been opened on the section immediately adjoining Rockwell, and extending, under the from 9th to 100 miles, and probably more than in all the State beside.

6th. A very valuable miles of bituminous coal has been opened on the section immediately adjoining Rockwell, and extending under the from 9th to 6 feet in thickness, which is declared, by those wak, he commerce, but still more so by leading to the establishing all kinds of mechanical and manufacturing bisiness.

7th. The situation of the forward frames of the country are The water is perfectly good. The disease of the country recombinions for an in some one of the country of

ough the town. led and a Clergyman located

Boston, Jan. 18, 1838. 3w. DIXWELL LATHROP.

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The approaching cold weather, the high charge of and a desire for economy, will induce many about time, to seek for a cooking apparatus that will continue to seek for a cooking apparatus that will continue to seek for a cooking apparatus that will continue holes, and the present of the cooking apparatus that will continue to the parameter of the cooking apparatus that will continue to the parameter of the cooking apparatus that will be continued to the parameter of the cooking apparatus that will continue to the parameter of the cooking apparatus that will be continued to the cooking apparatus that will be continued to the cooking and the cooking apparatus that will be continued to the co

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Connected was desirous of heating their houses or other ings, at a small expense, are invited to call and exthe above article, where reference can be given for passion of many of them used during the last water than the control of spection of many of them used during the last winter.

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No. 6.

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I will now a specting the inte which were implinspection of the One of the cit most, was the exwith which all the ducted. Partie where hundred

where bundred youth are collesystem are str taught to wait son, clothing, order and neat dress, and no w ty of any kind i his own single mattrass, laid of iron, because s be infested by i own bed and k there is a place must be in its shoe-brushes at lamps and oil, a cessary for no student is taugh any other lesson these articles a leave them, places. Every receive its appr cessary, severe ing that can ben tion of such of ness and frugalit tablishments; fo lessness and war

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testimony .was no inquired of teach of religious faith, i high schools, and sors in Colleges, U Seminaries, in ci places where the places where ther of believers and and enthusiasts, of and I never found that to leave the was to leave the man mind undeve of almost every ble; and that the interest attending i cient and influenti human hands, an system of almost world, is in itself into the hands of and to unfold the pelled with indigent instruction is no spurned with contact Bible cannot be interested.

> tempt which I bel A few instances tioned general sta Early in Septembe at Halle, an institu lence of Franke, which has been an the present king of from 2700 to 3000 ustained by chari tensive grounds, buildings, its large ing establishment, oriental and mode ecary's shop, for t and the exquisite founder, erected was invited by Dr into the dining ha their supper. The row room, and fur each side with sho on board a man of dating about twel without cloths but vided with little and just as many but very wholeson be boys at the table boys entered in a ner, each with a lit When they had ar

without encoura matter of teachi

at a signal from the seemled a pulpit and in the most ap ted the blessing of past. The boys the in one hand and we made a very conice. then united in sing bymn, and retired

and trowsers of cle youthful faces und